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Security Council

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Official communiqué of the 4617th (closed) meeting of the Security Council

Held in private at Headquarters, New York, on Wednesday, 2 October 2002, at 3.30 p.m.

In accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the following communiqué was issued through the Secretary-General in place of a verbatim record:

"On 2 October 2002, the Security Council, pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B, held its 4617th meeting in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

"The Security Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

"The members of the Council had a constructive exchange of views with representatives of participating troop-contributing countries."

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United Nations S/PV.4618

Security Council

Fifty-seventh year

Provisional

4618th meeting

Friday, 4 October 2002, 10.30 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Belinga-Eboutou	(Cameroon)
Members:	Bulgaria	Mr. Tafrov
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Colombia	Mr. Franco
	France	Mr. Levitte
	Guinea	Mr. Traoré
	Ireland	Mr. Ryan
	Mauritius	Mr. Koonjul
	Mexico	Mr. Aguilar Zinser
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Russian Federation	Mr. Karev
	Singapore	Ms. Lee
	Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Mekdad
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Harrison
	United States of America	Mr. Rostow

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

02-61964 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.45 a.m.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

The President (*spoke in French*): As this is the first open meeting of the Security Council for the month of October, I should like to take the opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to His Excellency Mr. Stefan Tafrov, Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations, for his service as President of the Security Council for the month of September 2002. I am sure I speak for all the members of the Council in expressing my deep appreciation to Ambassador Tafrov for the great diplomatic skill with which he conducted the Council's business last month.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

The President (*spoke in French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Australia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Nepal, the Philippines, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia, in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda.

In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Dauth (Australia), Mr. Kafando (Burkina Faso), Mr. Ouch (Cambodia), Mr. Stagno (Costa Rica), Mr. Ileka (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Ms. Løj (Denmark), Mr. Aboul Gheit (Egypt), Mr. Hussein (Ethiopia), Mr. Naidu (Fiji), Mr. Adamia (Georgia), Mr. Gopinathan (India), Mr. Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mr. Lancry (Israel), Mr. Haneda (Japan), Ms. Jarbussynova (Kazakhstan), Mr. Wenaweser (Liechtenstein), Mr. Sharma (Nepal), Mr. Manalo (Philippines), Mr. Akram (Pakistan), Mr. De Rivero (Peru), Mr. Al-Nasser (Qatar), Mr. Sun (Republic of Korea), Mr. Kumalo (South Africa), Mr. Mejdoub (Tunisia), Mr. Cengizer (Turkey), Mr. Kuchinsky (Ukraine), Mr. Alsaidi (Yemen), Mr. Šahović (Yugoslavia) and Mr. Musambachime (Zambia) took the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President (*spoke in French*): In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultation, and in the absence of objection, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to His Excellency Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism.

It is so decided.

I invite Sir Jeremy Greenstock to take a seat at the Council table.

I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter dated 2 October 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations, which reads as follows:

> "In my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, I have the honour to request that Ambassador Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, be invited to participate in the debate in the Security Council on item entitled 'Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts', in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council."

That letter has been issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/2002/1105.

If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Ambassador Lamani.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

I invite Mr. Lamani to take the seat reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.

I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter dated 2 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, which reads as follows:

> "In my capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of October 2002, I have the honour to request that Ambassador Amadou Kébé, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, be invited to participate in the debate in the Security Council to be held on 4 October 2002 on the item entitled 'Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts', in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter and rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council."

This letter will be published as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/2002/1112.

In the absence of objection, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation to Ambassador Kebe under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure.

It is so decided.

I invite Ambassador Kebe to take the seat reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. At this meeting the Council will hear a briefing by the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Sir Jeremy Greenstock.

On behalf of the Council, I welcome the presence of the Secretary-General at this meeting, and I invite him to take the floor.

The Secretary-General: Today's Security Council meeting reflects the Council's determination to confront reality rather than escape from it; to recognize an evil rather than excuse it. The Council's decision a year ago to establish the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) was a swift and concrete reaction to the terrorist attacks of 11 September. It showed that the Council was willing to act, as well as speak, in defence of every country and every citizen threatened by international terrorism.

Terrorism is a global threat with global effects. Its methods are murder and mayhem, but its consequences affect every aspect of the United Nations agenda — from development to peace, to human rights and the rule of law. No part of our mission is safe from the effects of terrorism, and no part of the world is immune from this scourge. By its very nature, terrorism is an assault on the fundamental principles of law, order, human rights and the peaceful settlement of disputes upon which the United Nations is established. Countering terrorism, therefore, is in the interest not only of States and intergovernmental institutions, but also of local, national and global civil society. This Organization therefore has a clear obligation to deal with this global threat. But it is also well placed to do so. The United Nations has an indispensable role to play in providing the legal and organizational framework within which the international campaign against terrorism can unfold.

Let me here pay tribute to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Chairman, Sir Jeremy Greenstock, for its work in ensuring the implementation by all Member States of an effective counter-terrorism strategy. Through its work, the CTC has become an important agent for international consensus on counter-terrorism, calling for the effective implementation of the 12 international anti-terrorism conventions. Moreover, the CTC has helped to strengthen global capacity in this field through a coordinated programme of needs-assessment and technical assistance. Let me also say that I very much welcome the Chairman's intention to consult with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Sergio Vieira de Mello.

Last autumn, to identify the long-term implications and broad policy dimensions of terrorism for the United Nations, I set up a Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism. It combined the expertise of key agencies, programmes and departments within the Organization with that of independent specialists. On 28 June this year, the Group submitted a report with recommendations on steps that the United Nations can take. The report, which I made public on 10 September, contains proposals for a strategic definition of priorities to orient the Organization's work in this complex field. I endorse the three-pronged strategy suggested by the report.

When approaching issues related to terrorism, the United Nations will set itself three goals: dissuasion, denial and cooperation.

First, we must dissuade the would-be perpetrators of terror by setting effective norms and implementing relevant legal instruments, by mounting an active public information campaign and by rallying an international consensus behind the fight against terrorism. To achieve effective dissuasion, it is essential to remember that the fight against terrorism is above all a fight to preserve fundamental rights and sustain the rule of law. By their very nature, terrorist acts are grave violations of human rights. Therefore, to pursue security at the expense of human rights is short-sighted, self-contradictory and, in the long run, self-defeating. In places where human rights and democratic values are lacking, disaffected groups are more likely to opt for a path of violence or to sympathize with those who do.

Secondly, we must deny would-be terrorists the opportunity to commit their dreadful acts. We can do this by supporting the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to monitor compliance with Security Council resolution 1373 (2001); by greater efforts to achieve disarmament, especially through strengthening global norms against the use or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and by giving technical support to States seeking to curb the flow of arms, funds and technology to terrorist cells.

To be effective and sustainable, a strategy of denial must be grounded in both international and domestic law. It is not good enough to sign the key international instruments. We must implement them as well.

Given the levels of inhumanity to which modern-day terrorists have descended, efforts to curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction have assumed new urgency.

Other legal instruments — such as those that deal with transnational crime, narcotics and money-laundering — are essential to denying sources of finance for terrorist networks. States must ensure that these instruments are adopted and effectively applied. Moreover, the struggle against terrorism demands closer analysis of its links with crime, narcotics and the illicit trade in weapons.

There may, in addition, be a need for the General Assembly to consider making more resources available to ensure that the work of the CTC is effective and sustainable over the long-term. As I have mentioned in the past, the CTC's unprecedented effort to review national reports on the implementation of international legal instruments relating to terrorism has stretched, almost to breaking point, the Secretariat's resources for processing documentation.

Thirdly, we must sustain cooperation in the struggle against terrorism, on as broad a basis as possible, while encouraging subregional, regional and global organizations to join forces in a common campaign. In overcoming as elusive a transnational threat as terrorism, cooperation is essential. Fortunately, there has been some progress. The United Nations is committed to working with international partners in the fight against terrorism and to achieving unity of purpose and action. Just as terrorism must never be excused, so genuine grievances must never be ignored simply because terrorism is committed in their name. It does not take away from the justice of a cause that a few wicked men or women murder in its name. It only makes it more urgent that the cause is addressed, the grievances heard and the wrong put right.

As the United Nations unites to defeat terrorism in the months and years ahead, we must act with equal determination to solve the political disputes and longstanding conflicts which generate support for terrorism.

To do so is not to reward terrorism or its perpetrators, it is to deny them the opportunity to find refuge in any cause, any country. Only then can we truly say that the war on terrorism has been won.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the Secretary-General for his statement. I now call on the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Sir Jeremy Greenstock.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock: In my national capacity may I warmly welcome you to the presidency of the Security Council for this month. You have our full support. May I express my delegation's gratitude for the very constructive presidency of your predecessor, Ambassador Tafrov.

I am extremely grateful to the Secretary-General for joining us this morning on this important subject and I would like to express my gratitude to him and

through him for the solid support which the Secretariat has shown under his leadership over the past year.

I speak to you this morning against the sombre background which the Secretary-General has so eloquently set out. One year ago today, the CTC held its first ever meeting to discuss how it would fulfil the mandate set by the Security Council to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The task which faced us then was challenging: to begin a dialogue with every Member State on resolution 1373 (2001), to find out what measures Governments had put in place already and what more needed to be done to ensure that there was no support, active or passive, for terrorism, and to work with the resolve demanded by the Council's determination in paragraph 8 of resolution 1373 (2001) to take all necessary steps to ensure the full implementation of that resolution.

The way in which the CTC has responded to this challenge is well known to the Council through the quarterly reports I have made on behalf of the Committee, and through the CTC's 90-day work programmes, the fifth of which, issued recently as document S/2002/1075.

Cooperation has the first hallmark of the CTC's modus operandi, because resolution 1373 (2001), while mandatory on all Member States, has to be implemented willingly by Governments to make a difference. Dialogue and partnerships with Governments is essential in order to be successful in raising global standards against terrorism. The natural ally of partnership is transparency, which I hope has become our second hallmark.

The CTC is not a tribunal and does not judge States, but it does expect every State to work at its fastest possible speed to implement the far-reaching obligations of resolution 1373 (2001). They therefore all need to know, all the time, how the CTC is operating and why.

There is still much more to do before terrorists find that there is no safe haven, because the bar against terrorism has been raised in every country. The CTC will continue to offer encouragement, advice and guidance to States on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). It will focus, when reviewing reports or working on assistance, on the areas which need to be tackled first. For most States that will be by ensuring that they have, first, legislation in place covering all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001) and a process in hand for ratifying as soon as possible the twelve international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. Secondly, States must have effective executive machinery for preventing and suppressing terrorist financing.

The CTC will continue to coordinate and facilitate the provision of technical assistance focusing on these priority areas. There is now, on the CTC's web site (www.un.org/sc/ctc) a comprehensive directory of information and sources of assistance in the field of counter-terrorism, which has been put together as a tool for States. Our experts are in direct contact with Permanent Missions to discuss the provision of assistance. They will do whatever they can to help States access the help they need, and you will find that the experts may have their own ideas about where assistance might be helpful, drawing on their knowledge of what assistance programmes are available, what best practice has been established around the world and what gaps have been identified in resolution 1373 (2001) implementation, in the State concerned.

While the response from the United Nations membership to resolution 1373 (2001) has been remarkable, it has not yet quite been universal. Let me draw the Council's attention to the fact that 16 Member States have not yet filed a report with the CTC. Of these, 7 have not made any kind of written contact; they are: Chad, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Swaziland and Tonga. The CTC is actively following up, with a view to offering advice and assistance to these States on preparing a report. The CTC urges all these States to submit a report, and to be in dialogue with the Committee on the steps needed to implement resolution 1373 (2001).

The CTC does not expect any State to report that it has fully implemented resolution 1373 (2001). Indeed, as I have said before in the Council, the CTC will not declare any State "fully compliant". But it does expect every State to strengthen its capacity against terrorism by implementing resolution 1373 (2001) at its fastest capable speed.

Achieving this will be easier for individual States if they work within the collective effort of their region. Regional organizations must ensure that no gaps are left within their overall territory. To help them in this task, the CTC will deepen its relationships with

international, regional and sub-regional organizations during the coming work period. It will invite them to contribute information on their activities, which can be collated so that each organization can be aware of, and glean ideas from, the activities of sister organisations around the world. We will work closely with them on the provision of assistance.

The CTC will remain in touch with Sergio Vieira de Mello, the new High Commissioner for Human Rights, in the context of the Committee's wish to remain fully aware of the interaction of its work with human rights concerns.

Let me say something about how the global environment for terrorists has changed since October 2001, when the CTC was created. Forty meetings, eighty-three sub-committee meetings and nineteen open briefings later, I am honoured to set out some of the achievements in the counter-terrorism field to which the CTC has contributed. As you will see from the following examples, global activity on resolution 1373 (2001) is taking place far beyond the walls of conference room 7, in virtually every capital of every Member State of the United Nations.

At the national level Governments throughout the world have responded to the challenge laid down in resolution 1373 (2001) to prevent and suppress terrorism. In almost every case, parliaments have begun to consider or adopt new laws and Governments have reviewed the strength of their institutions to fight terrorism. As required by the resolution, States have looked again at the 12 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism. Ratifications have gone up significantly since July a year ago. Then, only Botswana and the United Kingdom had ratified all 12 instruments; today, 24 States have done so. We want the pace to accelerate further.

At the regional level, States have worked together in practical ways, often through their regional organizations, to improve regional capacity against terrorism. They have recognized that no country is safe from terrorism if its neighbour is not. Let me give a few examples. The European Union (EU), already a well-connected region, has introduced new measures aimed at tackling terrorism, such as the Common European arrest warrant. Across the Atlantic, the Organization of American States (OAS) has agreed to a regional convention and has developed practical ways of sharing best practice and coordinating on region-wide issues such as border security.

Last month, members of the African Union adopted an action plan that sets out their own determination to fight terrorism. The CTC has had constructive contact with the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Regional Forum of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and Pacific Islands Forum. We shall continue our exchanges with over 30 international, regional and subregional organizations from every region of the world. It is welcome that they have tackled counter-terrorism, a new area for many of those organizations, with seriousness and determination.

At the global level, the CTC has enjoyed unprecedented support from the United Nations membership for its efforts to turn the global consensus on fighting terrorism into practical action. One hundred and seventy-four Member States and five others have reported to the CTC on the action taken and planned, and the dialogue has continued. The CTC has responded to almost all of those first reports and has begun to review the 86 follow-up reports that States have provided. To date, the total number of reports received by the CTC stands at 265. Awareness of what we are doing, and of what we need to know, is close to universal.

Cooperation between States, particularly in the form of assistance, has increased. More and more States and organizations are looking at what they have to offer and are informing the Committee of their willingness to help where needed. Many States have begun to provide help, and others have moved quickly to turn commitments into action on the ground. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development are developing programmes to help States put in place measures to stop their financial systems from being abused by terrorists. The Commonwealth Secretariat, with major funding from the United Kingdom and Canada, is offering help to its 46 members and others with legislative drafting. The United States has already offered training to representatives of over 48 countries.

Let me close by paying tribute to the work of all members of the Committee, the Vice-Chairmen, the experts and the Secretariat. I recognize the strains we

have placed on the Secretariat, but we have all had to raise our game on this important subject. Everyone has worked with dedication, good will and increasing professionalism. I should particularly like to mention for tribute the three leaving experts of our team, Dr. Walter Gehr, Ms. Heidi Broekhuis and Mr. Lotfi Daoues, who have all served with distinction on that team. I should also like to pay tribute to the support that I have had from my own delegation, notably from Anna Clunes and Juliet Gilbert.

The Security Council has placed confidence in the Bureau to continue for a further six-month period, and I am grateful to the Council for that. I thank the Vice-Chairmen, Ambassadors Koonjul, Lavrov and Valdivieso, for steering the work of the CTC and its subcommittees. Together we are determined to make the next months even more productive.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank Sir Jeremy Greenstock for the kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Koonjul (Mauritius): Since this is the first formal meeting under your presidency, let me, first of all, convey my sincere congratulations to you, Sir, on your assumption as President of the Security Council for the month of October. Let me also place on record our warm thanks to your predecessor, His Excellency Ambassador Tafrov of Bulgaria, for his wise stewardship of the Council last month.

Heartiest congratulations go to Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), for the outstanding work he and his team continue to do in the Committee. Despite the demanding nature of the task, Ambassador Greenstock has steered the work of the Committee not only with resolute determination and unmatched professionalism, but also with great openness and transparency. We are pleased to learn that he will continue to chair the Committee for the next six months. We will continue to cooperate closely with him, and we assure him of our full support.

Let me also express my deep appreciation for the outstanding work performed by the team of the counter-terrorism experts, whose contribution to the work of the CTC has been extremely valuable and positive. I seize this opportunity to wish Dr. Gehr, Mr. Daoues and Ms. Broekhuis, who, I understand, will be leaving us shortly, plenty of success in their new endeavours. We will indeed miss them.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss the state of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) almost exactly one year after it was adopted on 28 September 2001. It is a matter of great success for the United Nations that 173 Members of the United Nations community submitted their reports, as required by the resolution. That shows the commitment of the international community to tackle the problem of terrorism in a serious manner. Mauritius fully subscribes to the assessment made in this respect by Ambassador Greenstock, the Chairman of the CTC. We are pleased with the progress made, and we are confident that Member States will continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with resolution 1373 (2001).

Immediately after the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001), Mauritius strengthened its legislative and administrative mechanisms in order to address the problems of terrorism. In our initial report, submitted to the CTC in December, we highlighted the major steps we had taken and which we proposed to take in order to combat terrorism. In July 2002, when we submitted our reply, we reported on the various actions taken at the national level. Several pieces of legislations were passed, among others the Prevention of Terrorism Act, the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money-Laundering Act and the Prevention of Corruption Act. The Banking Act and the Financial Services Regulations, which govern our offshore activities as well as our local banking sector, do not provide for any hawala-type banking system. Since 1990, Mauritius has no foreign exchange restrictions, and transactions through an informal banking system are, therefore, neither convenient nor profitable.

Mauritius has also become a party to the United Nations International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Conscious of the threat posed by terrorism to national, regional and international peace and security, Mauritius has aligned itself with all international and regional initiatives in the fight against terrorism.

We recognize the difficulties many countries are facing in effectively implementing resolution 1373 (2001). Those difficulties range from the lack of necessary expertise to the total absence of regulatory and legislative frameworks. We are pleased that the CTC is paying particular attention to the question of assistance, and we are grateful to all those countries, institutions and agencies that have expressed their

readiness to extend assistance in the various areas. We would therefore encourage those countries which have problems to get in touch with the CTC or the experts in order to discuss their specific problems. At the same time, we renew our appeal to those Member States who have not submitted their initial reports to do so as soon as possible.

The cornerstone of resolution 1373 (2001) is to develop a truly comprehensive and concerted approach to robustly deal with the scourge of terrorism, which manifested itself in the most disastrous and evil manner on 11 September 2001. It is absolutely imperative that all nations work individually and collectively to ensure that the world does not witness a repetition of those acts. The work of the CTC therefore remains extremely relevant inasmuch as it can assist and monitor legislative, judicial and administrative mechanisms put in place by Member States to fight terrorism. The CTC is fully aware of the fact that not all countries are or can be at the same level of implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). We therefore support the gradual approach that the CTC is following and which gives time to allow for capacity-building at the national level and to respond to the obligations of resolution 1373 (2001).

We believe that the monitoring exercise should continue until we are satisfied that each country has been equipped legislatively and administratively to create a terrorist-proof society. In this respect, however, care must be taken to ensure that basic individual human rights are not sacrificed in an obsessive drive to fight terrorism. Here I would like to recall the very insightful statement that the Secretary-General has just made. The place of respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism has, indeed, been the object of extensive deliberations in many parts of the world. There is, indeed, a very fine line between the respect of fundamental rights and the need for a country to take all necessary measures to prevent terror-related activities.

While resolution 1373 (2001) does not contain any specific provision concerning respect for human rights, it is important that the concept be clearly embodied in all national legislation governing the fight against terrorism. We therefore welcome the idea that the CTC will remain in touch with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Sergio de Mello. Likewise, it will be important for the international community to reach agreement as quickly as possible on an acceptable definition of terrorism. We sincerely hope that work in that respect will continue in the appropriate forum.

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank all the Members for the support that they have extended to me as Chairman of Sub-Committee B. I look forward to enjoying the same trust and cooperation for the next three months.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Mauritius for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Mekdad (Syrian Arab Republic) (*spoke in Arabic*): Allow me to express our appreciation to you, Sir, for convening this meeting. Allow me also to congratulate you on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for this month. I should like to express our thanks to Ambassador Tafrov for his efforts during his presidency of the Security Council last month. I should also like to thank Secretary-General Kofi Annan for the important statement that he delivered at the start of this meeting.

We meet one year after the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), which were the international response to the terrorist acts perpetrated against the United States of America on 11 September 2001. My delegation must express its utmost appreciation to the Chairman of the CTC, Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock, to his Vice-Chairmen and to the other members of the Committee, as well as to the experts who reviewed and discussed the reports submitted by States — which now number in the hundreds. I must also express our thanks to the Secretariat, which contributed effectively to the work of the CTC.

The success of the CTC was due to its open dialogue with Governments, conducted in a climate of transparency. The response of the international community to the CTC also contributed greatly to its success, the principal objective of the Committee being to promote and to enhance mechanisms in Member States for combating terrorism and for enhancing their abilities to review legislation against terrorism and to fill any gaps in such legislation in accordance with the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001). The objective also included filling gaps in national legislations in order to bring proceedings against terrorists, to deny

them the ability to perpetrate their acts, to prosecute them and to deny impunity to anyone in this regard.

As a member of the Security Council, Syria welcomes the continuation of the work of the Committee, the appointment of its officers and the continuation of Ambassador Greenstock as the Committee's Chairman. Syria also welcomes the plan for the next 90-day period.

The Syrian delegation is particularly appreciative of Ambassador Greenstock's position of not allowing anyone to use resolution 1373 (2001) or the CTC for narrow interests. He has repeatedly stated, including today, that the CTC is not a tribunal, although it does expect all States to cooperate with it in implementing resolution 1373 (2001). Our delegation welcomes the efforts made by the CTC to assist States which expressed a need for particular assistance in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001), whether directly or through States that have expressed their readiness to provide such assistance.

The success of the Committee's endeavours was also enhanced by the cooperation at the regional, subregional and international levels in order to address terrorist crimes in all their manifestations, especially transnational crimes. Here, we should like to point to the efforts within the League of Arab States and the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism. The Syrian Arab Republic was among the first States to submit their initial report to the CTC. We have also recently submitted our second report, including responses to the various questions posed by the Committee. A solid legislative foundation for combating terrorism is essential to ensuring progress in dealing with this threat within the framework of international law, as are full respect for human and civil and political rights and preventing their abuse under the pretext of combating terrorism.

In the general debate of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterated the condemnation of the Arab States of the terrorist attacks on the United States of America and their solidarity with the families of the victims. A year after the attacks, the world is puzzled to see that, despite all this; despite the efforts of the CTC; and despite the fact that the events have been officially linked to Al-Qaeda and the Taliban regime, the blame has now been shifted to Arab States, some of which are being threatened though none played a role in the attacks.

The Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms its call for further effective international cooperation, within the framework of the United Nations and international legitimacy, to eradicate terrorism and to defeat that dangerous scourge.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Franco (Colombia) (*spoke in Spanish*): I congratulate you, Sir, on assuming your new responsibilities. I also commend Ambassador Tafrov for his work last month.

I wish to convey the apologies of Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso, the Vice-Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), who, for reasons beyond his control, is unable to be present here today.

We appreciate the work and leadership of Ambassador Greenstock in his capacity as Chairman of the CTC and thank him for his comments today, which serve to elucidate the current political standing of this issue in the Security Council. My delegation associates itself with the statement to be made by the representative of Costa Rica on behalf of the States members of the Rio Group.

In response to your invitation, Sir, I take this opportunity to offer some thoughts on the role of the CTC on the basis of six general questions.

First, what is the added value of the CTC? I feel that the Committee's greatest contribution has been to help forge a global and uniform cooperation framework to combat terrorism. Today, we, as members of the international community, are duty-bound to comply with certain minimum, globally accepted standards, as defined in imperative terms in resolution 1373 (2001). The CTC has done a great deal of work in information-gathering and follow-up. It has succeeded in persuading the great majority of States to adjust their internal structures to the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001) and has arranged assistance for others that have requested such help in complying with the Security Council's requirements.

Secondly, what results has the CTC achieved in the fight against terrorism? The CTC has achieved many positive results. We attach tremendous

importance to its successes in the area of cooperation. We sincerely applaud the constructive spirit in which States have faced up to their responsibilities. However, these achievements can be regarded neither as final objectives in and of themselves, nor as points of arrival. They are simply points of departure. They are a contribution that has made it possible to breathe juridical life into a set of national and international instruments and machinery that have established an environment more conducive to combating terrorism. Subsequent action will allow the achievement of more tangible results aimed at eradicating the direst threat to international peace and security.

Thirdly, what is the greatest risk of the CTC? The greatest risk of the Committee, in our opinion, lies in the possibility that States may believe that complying with it is tantamount to accomplishing the fight against terrorism. This is a very dangerous impression. A country receives a certificate of good conduct from the experts and believes that this signals the end of its work. Another risk is that the reporting mechanism may become exhausted. We are gradually moving in that direction and there is an urgent need to review the scope of the challenges and the proportionality of our response.

Fourthly, what will the major challenges to the CTC be in the future? In our opinion, the greatest challenge to the CTC is to develop actions and decisions specifically targeting States, individuals or organizations that are directly or indirectly involved in terrorist activities. In other words, we must move from the general framework of cooperation to its practical application through the consideration of specific cases. In order to do this, we feel that the CTC will require a re-evaluated and, possibly, a modified mandate.

Resolution 1390 (2002) could serve as the initial frame of reference for that application. In cases in which there is consensus among the 15 members of the Committee, terrorism in specific regions of the world could be another specific sphere of application. Although we acknowledge the great progress achieved by the CTC, we believe that the time has come to consider positively the elaboration of specific lists of terrorist individuals and groups in order to implement resolution 1373 (2001) with full force. The CTC must draw specific distinctions between given cases if it does not wish in the middle term to become a body whose main working mechanism has been exhausted.

Fifthly, should we have the CTC operate like a sanctions committee? We definitely should not. Sanctions committees and the CTC are fundamentally different animals. While the former have specific targets that are the subject of sanctions aimed at inducing changes in conduct, generally in a given territory, the latter is establishing a global framework of cooperation that is binding on all States. That is why we must be very cautious with the comparisons that are frequently made between the CTC and the sanctions committees, as if they were the same thing. The functioning of each must be considered on its own terms.

Sixthly, how can we ensure effective cooperation with the Committee established under resolution 1267 (1999)? This is an area in which we have not yet established genuine points of contact and exchange. In an ideal world of effective cooperation, the CTC's existence would contribute to the effectiveness of the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). On 30 September 2002, during the informal consultations devoted to a political review of the work of that Committee, we sought to draw the attention of Council members to this. But it is clear that there is still a gap between the cooperation framework set up by the CTC and its effective application to specific cases, including the areas covered by the Committee established under resolution 1267 (1999).

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Colombia for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Tafrov (Bulgaria) (*spoke in French*): I should like to congratulate you very warmly, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency for the month of October. I should also like to thank you — and all previous speakers — very sincerely for the very kind words addressed to me.

As a country associated with the European Union, Bulgaria fully associates itself with the statement to be made later by the representative of Denmark on behalf of the Union. But I should also like to make some comments in my national capacity.

One year ago, the great majority of United Nations Members voiced their unreserved support to the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001). It is now clear that the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Committee have yielded significant tangible results. Indeed, the

majority of States Members of the United Nations and a large number of international and regional organizations have committed themselves actively to the common endeavour to enhance the capacity of States to combat terrorism. They have done so in the context of the continued threat to international security from a variety of terrorist organizations.

Bulgaria would like to pay tribute to the very important and positive contribution of the Chairman of the Committee, Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock, who has wholeheartedly and with great skill dedicated himself to the cause of combating terrorism. We are very grateful to him for his personal commitment, and for the commitment of the United Kingdom Mission, and we are glad that he is ready to continue with his work.

My delegation would also like to thank the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee, Ambassadors Koonjul, Lavrov and Valdivieso, who, together with the entire Committee, have worked in a truly transparent manner that, in my opinion, is one of the most important and successful aspects of the functioning of the Committee during its first year.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has, to a large extent, been the foundation of a global coalition against terrorism. We note that 174 countries Members of the United Nations have submitted their national reports. We take this opportunity to appeal to the countries that have not yet submitted their reports to do so, although we acknowledge the difficulties that they may encounter in doing so. It is time for those experiencing difficulties to request assistance from the Counter-Terrorism Committee so that they can comply with resolution 1373 (2001).

It is very important to ensure that there are no missing links in the chain of the United Nations system with regard to this struggle, because terrorist organizations are inventive and are known to exploit any gaps or weaknesses in the network of cooperation among States.

Another important element in the fight against terrorism is the ratification of the 12 international conventions that address counter-terrorism issues. Bulgaria is proud to be one of the 24 countries to have ratified them all. The implementation of the provisions of those international instruments is also of critical importance.

In the coming months, the Counter-Terrorism Committee will be considering the next cycle of reports submitted by Member States under resolution 1373 (2001). We should acknowledge that the implementation of the provisions of that resolution is, as Ambassador Greenstock just said, a process whose end cannot really be anticipated. It is a very lengthy undertaking, and we are far from having reached the stage where all States Members of the United Nations are in a position to say that they are in full compliance with resolution 1373 (2001). It is clear that the capacity of Member States to comply with resolution 1373 (2001) is very uneven.

Bulgaria supports the CTC's next 90-day work programme. It seems appropriate that the Committee should focus its attention on the existing lacunae, by which I mean identifying areas in which Member States need technical assistance. Maximum use should be made of the capacity and resources that are available in the United Nations system and in other international organizations and institutions. We believe that that is a very important aspect.

Another point that I wish to raise is that Member States should encompass in their legislation and their administrative practices the issues of criminalizing terrorism and terrorist acts and halting the financing of terrorism. This is an extremely complex set of issues, and we applaud the Committee's efforts to work closely with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering.

Bulgaria has often stated and today reiterates that the regional and subregional dimensions are of critical importance in combating terrorism. Very often, regional and subregional organizations are truly the best adapted to the fight against terrorism, especially with regard to the financing of terrorism and to the links between organized crime and terrorism.

In that connection, I would recall that my capital, Sofia, was the site of a regional forum last June devoted to combating terrorism, with the participation of representatives of all South-Eastern European countries, of the European Union, of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and of the United Nations. This was, in our view, an extremely useful and positive event. Among the measures agreed at the conference was, for example,

the implementation of a unified travel document format for citizens of the region's countries.

As I have previously emphasized, we feel that the OSCE is a regional organization that could play a more important role in fighting terrorism. For example, I could cite OSCE Permanent Council decision 487 of 2002, whereby the OSCE requires its members to fill out and submit to the Financial Action Task Force a self-assessment questionnaire on compliance with recommendations for combating the financing of terrorism. My country wished to set an example of promptness in that regard, and, at the beginning of September, Bulgaria submitted that questionnaire to the Task Force.

The exchange of information among States from all regions seems to us a very important element in the fight against terrorism. It is very important to expand the legal framework of such exchanges. As an example, I should like to mention the legal agreement concluded between two neighbouring countries, Bulgaria and Romania. My country is continuing its legislative efforts in the fight against terrorism. The Bulgarian Parliament recently adopted a law against the financing of terrorism and is preparing to adopt, in the coming weeks, important amendments to the law against money-laundering.

Finally, I should like to pay tribute to the work of the experts appointed to advise the Counter-Terrorism Committee, to thank the outgoing experts for their work and to reiterate that my delegation and my country will continue to give their full support to the Committee's work.

The President (*spoke in French*). I thank the representative of Bulgaria for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Traoré (Guinea) (*spoke in French*). At the outset, I should like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council and to assure you of my full cooperation. My congratulations go also to your predecessor, Ambassador Tafrov, on the remarkable manner in which he conducted our work. My delegation thanks you for having organized this meeting on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. I should also like to thank the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Sir Jeremy Greenstock, for his report to the Council as well as for the supplementary information that he has given us. In addition, I should like to express our gratitude to the other members of the Bureau and to the support staff for their high-quality contribution to the Committee's work.

Since the sad events of 11 September 2001, the issue of terrorism and its many consequences has strengthened the international community's determination to take aggressive and forceful measures to eradicate that scourge. The implementation of various Security Council and General Assembly resolutions as well as measures taken by Member States and by subregional, regional and international organizations are part of that scheme. We welcome the cooperation between the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the various actors, and we encourage them to persevere on that path. We are convinced that that would allow us, among other things, to coordinate the activities of countries within their respective organizations and to benefit from the comparative advantages that that would offer.

One year after the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001), and after three reviews of the Committee's work, one must welcome the submission of 265 reports, of which 179 are initial reports and 86 are follow-up reports. An examination of most of them reveals not only the political will of Member States but also the Committee's determination to shoulder its responsibilities effectively and promptly. My delegation welcomes the work accomplished by the experts, particularly in the context of providing assistance to Member States that have expressed the need for it. We appreciate the creation of a directory web site on the issue, which deserves to be continually expanded. Bilateral contacts between countries requesting and furnishing assistance must be further coordinated by the experts.

The fight against terrorism is a long-term challenge. Therefore, I should like to make an urgent appeal to the donor community to respond favourably to the needs expressed by various States, with a view to maintaining the current momentum. We urge the Committee to pursue its work with transparency, focusing its attention on the lessons learned from examining the initial reports, which will allow it to better orient its consideration of the follow-up reports and thus to formulate useful recommendations for Member States.

In conclusion, my delegation supports the decision to renew the mandate of the Committee and of its Bureau, as well as the new work programme submitted for our consideration.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Guinea for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Aguilar Zinser (Mexico) (*spoke in Spanish*): My country wishes to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council, and we wish you every success in this difficult month. Our appreciation goes also to the Ambassador of Bulgaria for the manner in which he conducted the work of the Council last month.

My delegation associates itself with the statement to be made later by the delegation of Costa Rica on behalf of the Rio Group. Mexico wishes to convey its very sincere and well-deserved congratulations and its appreciation to Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock for the wise and efficient manner in which he has guided the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee since its inception. We hope that we can continue to rely on his leadership, and my country reaffirms its fullest support for the work of the Committee.

In the year that has elapsed since its establishment, the Committee has demonstrated its dynamism and its importance to the United Nations. I wish also to note the work of the Vice-Chairmen — Ambassador Valdivieso, Ambassador Koonjul and Ambassador Lavrov — who, along with Ambassador Greenstock, form an excellent team. The team of officials from the United Kingdom Mission, the outstanding work done by the Secretariat — and here Mexico wishes to pay particular tribute to Ms. Sujata Mehta for her tireless work in the Committee — all of these factors have contributed to the success of the Committee's work. It is also important to commend the work done by the experts and their team of assistants. They are quite simply the linchpin of the Committee.

The work of the Committee and of its experts in arranging the provision of technical assistance is, at this stage, acting as a kind of backbone, inasmuch as it provides support for cooperation within the Committee, thereby enabling the States Members of the United Nations to enhance their capacity to respond to terrorist acts. The dialogue between Member States and the experts should be interactive, so that countries can decide on the type and scope of the assistance that they wish to receive.

Each and every one of us, as Members of the United Nations, must make an effort at the national level to adapt our juridical institutions and our political and legal instruments to this undertaking, to which the international community is committed. Mexico has undertaken these steps in the full understanding of its responsibilities. Mexico believes that the combat against terrorism requires concerted action on the part of authorities at various levels. This commitment on the part of the Mexican authorities is attested to by the fact that at this meeting the delegation of Mexico includes the Governor of the state of Michoacán, Mr. Lázaro Cárdenas Batel, and the Governor of the state of Oaxaca, Mr. José Murat, who are here to observe the Committee's work.

We believe that one of the main contributions of the Committee is its compilation of the publicly available information concerning the practices of States in the combat against terrorism. This compilation will definitely facilitate the study of comparative international law in this field.

Thanks to the work of the Committee, we are moving towards a process of uniformity and complementarity among the legal systems and judicial processes of States, which will enable us to work together to combat this common enemy.

One of the basic principles underlying the struggle against terrorism is respect for international law and for human rights. If this were not so, the legitimacy and unity of our efforts would be significantly diminished and undermined. We must resolutely defend the fundamental principles that govern our Organization.

Terrorism, in its many forms and its manifestations, represents an assault on fundamental human values: understanding, human compassion and tolerance. Terrorism is sometimes perversely used in the name of democratic freedoms to attack those very freedoms. Terrorism exploits those freedoms and attacks them. Terrorists penetrate open spaces; they take advantage of the transparency of the information and communications media; they use the media as a weapon and financial systems to their advantage; and they randomly attack innocent victims who are going about their daily business.

Given their perverse nature, their fanaticism, their anonymity and their cruelty and brutality in selecting targets and victims without any consideration for the lives of women, children and innocent people, terrorists must be combated by every means available. But the fight against terrorism presupposes some very painful decisions for societies: the establishment of monitoring and surveillance systems that limit our freedoms, the building of barriers that impede our freedom of movement, and restrictions on some of our rights because of the struggle against terrorism.

These measures affect all of us. They are preventive measures, the purpose of which is to prevent terrorist acts. But they also represent after-effects and damage, from which all of us suffer. They harm the quality of our lives and the ways in which we live together.

Given this, the international community, and the United Nations in particular, must be very vigilant. We must clearly bear in mind the costs of each and every one of our actions, and we must be certain that the measures we propose and take are fully justified and truly effective.

We must scrupulously combine the fight against terrorism with the defence of our freedoms and of human and civil rights. We cannot play the game the terrorists play. However effective we may be in instituting precautionary and preventive measures, terrorism will take advantage of every crack. No security measure will render us immune to terrorism. We are therefore compelled to make a substantive response in our fight against terrorism, a fundamental response that goes to the core and the root of the impulses that motivate such acts. The best, most effective weapons will be economic and social development, the quest for peace through broad-ranging and sustained efforts, focused attention to humanitarian issues triggered by conflict, the promotion of values, education and health care. The United Nations has a central role to play in all of these critical tasks.

We are aware that the Committee's mandate does not include monitoring human rights, because other bodies exist for that purpose. However, we would appeal to States to ensure that their domestic authorities comply with their international obligations in that regard. Taking note of the contributions that have been made by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, we would underscore the importance of that Office. We regard its input as valuable, and we feel it is essential for the Committee to maintain dialogue with it. We pay tribute to Mrs. Mary Robinson for her contribution, and we would like to offer our support to the new High Commissioner, Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, as he begins his work.

My country has begun consultations with other United Nations Members so that we can produce a General Assembly resolution on human rights and terrorism to give States the guidance necessary to guarantee full respect for human rights in the fight against terrorism.

Regional cooperation plays a very important role, since convergences of interest and geographical proximity make regional organizations a natural front for action in the fight against terrorism. Here, we applaud the progress achieved within the Organization of American States.

I wish to conclude by reaffirming Mexico's absolute readiness to continue to participate in, adopt and support practical measures, with a long-term vision that will make it possible to forge and consolidate a new concept of international cooperation to combat this scourge. Such a concept would have as a fundamental purpose addressing the roots and basic causes of hatred, frustration and violence.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Mexico for his kind words addressed to me.

Ms. Lee (Singapore): Let me begin, Sir, by congratulating you on your assumption of the presidency in what promises to be an eventful month. You have my delegation's full support. I also join others in thanking Ambassador Tafrov and his delegation for their achievements last month. And finally, we also thank the Secretary-General for joining us earlier and for his insightful statement.

At the outset, I would like to say that my delegation associates itself fully with the statement to be made later by the Ambassador of the Republic of Cambodia on behalf of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

With the passing of the one-year anniversary of the 11 September attacks, it is timely for the Security Council and the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)

to switch on their critical thinking mode today to reflect on what we have accomplished and to look ahead to what we need to do in the war against terrorism. When the CTC was first set up exactly one year ago, the challenge given to it to spearhead the global campaign against terrorism looked insurmountable. Hence, by all measures, the Committee has done extremely well over the past year, given the resource and time constraints it faces. This remarkable feat could not have been accomplished without the brilliant leadership and passion of Ambassador Greenstock as Chairman. We would also like to thank the three Vice-Chairmen — Ambassadors Valdivieso, Koonjul and Lavrov — for their excellent chairmanship of the subcommittees.

One year ago, they and the Chairman took up their appointments, probably appreciating the enormous burden but without knowing the extent of work involved. Thus, we find it truly admirable that at this time the Chairman and the three Vice-Chairmen have knowingly agreed to continue their terms for another six months. In case we do not have the opportunity of another public meeting on this matter before we leave the Council at the end of this year, we would like to pay special tribute to Ambassadors Valdivieso and Koonjul, who will also be leaving the Council at the end of this year.

We are also enormously grateful to the Counter-Terrorism Committee experts for their accomplishments in the onerous task of reviewing the voluminous tons of country reports. Some members of the original group of experts will be leaving the Committee soon, and we wish them all the best in their future endeavours. Next, the translators must also be commended. They have worked feverishly behind the scenes, and under great pressure, to translate 265 reports and countless attachments. The other members of the CTC should also be commended for their proactive participation in the work of the Committee.

Last, but not least, we also commend the CTC secretariat, an integral part of the Committee, whose members have borne their administrative duties admirably.

While the CTC has made an immense contribution in its one-year of existence — and Ambassador Greenstock has already given us the details of their work — the war against terrorism is far from over. Terrorism still pervades every corner of the globe, and the battle against terrorism is a continuous and formidable task.

Underscoring the grim reminder that the threat to global security remains unabated, the United States marked the first anniversary of the 11 September attacks by being on the second highest "orange" alert, deploying anti-aircraft missiles around Washington and closing embassies across Asia. Americans kept on guard at home and abroad. Many other countries also adopted similar heightened security measures. Hence, we would like to pose three future challenges for the CTC to consider.

First is the need to deepen cooperation and collaboration. Terrorism is like a raging fire. One cannot just stand by and watch while the fire consumes your neighbour's lands. If the fire is left uncontrolled, there is a strong chance that it may spread and engulf the surrounding areas, including your own land. Ambassador Greenstock has also underlined the importance of close collaboration by noting in his statement that the success of the global campaign against terrorism, spearheaded by the CTC, hinges critically on the cohesiveness of all Member States to demonstrate their collective will to implement sound measures to eradicate the scourges of international terrorism.

In this context, our Foreign Minister Jayakumar underscored, in his address to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on 13 September 2002, that it is imperative to consider new ways to synergize the coordination between the United Nations, other regional and international organizations and Member States. Here we agree with our colleague from Colombia that there needs to be more collaboration between the CTC and the 1267 Sanctions Committee in order to address the gaps mentioned by him.

Secondly, there is the need to let go of conventional paradigms. It is alarming that many of us still possess the conventional paradigms of terrorist organizations characterized by well-defined hierarchies, a specific political agenda and a conventional arsenal. The global indifference to the evolution which has taken place in terrorist networks and their modalities has prevented us from effectively thwarting terrorists. For example, when the Aum Shinrikyo cult attacked Tokyo's subway network with deadly sarin gas in March 1995, countries around the globe were gripped with shock and scrambled to ask

themselves whether they were prepared to handle similar biological or chemical terrorist attacks.

When the world watched with disbelief and horror on 11 September last year, much of the shock had to do with the fact that commercial aircraft with ordinary civilians on board had been hijacked by Al-Qaeda terrorists and used as attack weapons. Only then did the rest of the world begin to grapple with the prospect of similar unconventional terrorist attacks on their own soil.

These events were just two of the many that illustrate clearly that we should have no illusions about modern-day terrorism. Terrorist groups have gone through a privatization process by receiving private funding and training, and they have adapted to new technology and methods to become highly networked organizational structures which are much less visible but much more lethal. As the world is besieged with the internationalization of terrorism, it is critical for Member States to examine the current modalities and to institutionalize mechanisms to deepen the exchange of information between intelligence and law enforcement officers at the regional and international levels, thereby forming our own closely coordinated networks. It takes a network to beat a network.

The third challenge is the need to increase technical assistance to Member States. Bearing in mind the first two challenges that we have outlined above, this third is the most crucial. We live in a globalized environment where terrorism can and will exploit the porous borders and international trade of goods and services for their heinous ends. Therefore, it makes a great deal of sense for the international community and the United Nations to put together an extensive mutual assistance programme to strengthen the capacity of those Member States that lack the resources or experience to deal with terrorism effectively. In particular, the CTC needs to have a clear plan of action to deal with those States that have not taken firm action to counter terrorism, as required by resolution 1373 (2001). We strongly urge the CTC to focus considerable attention on the development of full-fledged outreach programmes to galvanize international assistance to those States that need the necessary aid and support to strengthen their national capacities to combat terrorism.

Singapore is ready to stand with the rest of the international community against the threat of the globalization of terrorism. We recognize that it is difficult for any one country to fight terrorism alone. Furthermore, we are situated in a region that has been dubbed "the second front" in the war on terror. Consequently, we are committed to regional efforts to eradicate international terrorism and to the deepening of our exchanges with regional and international players. For example, Singapore, Japan and the Republic of Korea will be co-hosting an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum workshop on counter-terrorism and security issues in Tokyo next week. The other regional efforts, in which we continue to participate, will be outlined in the joint ASEAN statement that I referred to earlier, and I will not repeat them.

Finally, I cannot overemphasize that the war against terrorism is a never-ending battle, with no guarantee of complete success. However, we have no choice but to work continuously, conscientiously and in partnership with others to combat international terrorism. We cannot afford to lose this war.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Singapore for the kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Kolby (Norway): I wish to congratulate you, Mr. President, on your assumption of the presidency and to assure you of my delegation's full support. I would also like to thank Ambassador Tafrov and his staff for the excellent presidency last month.

Let me seize the opportunity to thank Ambassador Greenstock for his excellent leadership of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the remarkable achievements so far. Equally, I thank his staff, the Secretariat and the team of Committee experts. The tasks they perform greatly facilitate the effective and uniform implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by the Member States.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has now been in operation for a year and is embarking on its fifth 90-day work programme. The Committee has received and managed to review an impressive number of implementation reports submitted by Member States.

However, while being mindful that there remains more to do before global standards against terrorism are uniform and fully implemented, we should not underestimate the significance of what has been achieved up to now. Information obtained so far

suggests that terrorist groups are already finding it increasingly difficult to receive funding through international channels.

Indeed, the Committee's emphasis on cooperation, dialogue, partnership and transparency seems to have paid dividends, as has the strategy of cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations on promulgating best practices, seeking synergies of approach and the provision of assistance to Member States requiring technical support.

The legitimacy of and global adherence to the Committee's work is clearly demonstrated by the number of reports submitted to it. We look forward to reports by all Member States.

Dialogue and partnership is required in order to attain a broad follow-up of resolution 1373 (2001). States must put in place national legislation that covers all aspects of the resolution and the appropriate executive instruments to go with it. This is no small task.

International terrorism can be defeated only through a sustained and comprehensive approach that involves the active participation and collaboration of all Member States. International terrorism is a global threat. No State alone can protect itself from terrorism.

Almost a year ago to the day, Norway adopted a provisional ordinance containing the necessary provisions to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). On 28 June 2002, a new bill entered into force in Norway that establishes effective and permanent legislative measures against acts of terrorism and the financing of terrorism. Other Norwegian legislation has been reviewed to ensure that the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001) are fully met.

The new legislation also fulfils the relevant requirements of the 9 December 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Norway ratified the Convention on 15 July this year. We have thereby joined the group of States that have ratified all 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

We are mindful of the technical difficulties that some Member States may have in implementing the legal and financial measures envisaged in resolution 1373 (2001). This situation raises concerns that we must seek to reduce through positive and coordinated action. Our chain will not hold if it has weak links. It is essential that all Member States implement the same measures and observe the same standards. The establishment of the CTC has added extraordinary value to the universal implementation of the legal obligations of United Nations Member States in the fight against terrorism. We appreciate the efforts of the Committee to assist States in strengthening their capacity to fight terrorism by implementing resolution 1373 (2001).

Norway will act in support of the CTC and offer suitable programmes to assist States lacking capacity to implement resolution 1373 (2001) and to report to the Committee. We have submitted information to the CTC about available Norwegian experts in relevant fields and we are ready, within our resources, to assist countries that have requested help in their efforts to implement resolution 1373 (2001). We are currently looking into how that commitment can be transformed into concrete assistance to States in implementing resolution 1373 (2001).

Norway attaches priority to cooperation with African countries in combating terrorism. We support the African Union's work towards effective and comprehensive implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by its Member States. Similarly, we are supporting a project aimed at strengthening the capacity of countries in the Southern African Development Community region to follow up the specific measures of this resolution.

International terrorism is a threat to international peace and security. It undermines global stability and prosperity, threatens social and economic development and endangers and violates basic human security. Terrorism is, not least, a threat against human rights. There is no contradiction between the measures set forth in resolution 1373 (2001), on the one hand, and the protection of human rights, on the other. We wholeheartedly support the CTC's determination to remain in close contact with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Sergio Vieira de Mello. The effective implementation of anti-terrorist measures at the national level should not be perceived by anyone as an excuse to disallow fundamental rights and freedoms. Upholding and reinforcing the rule of law must stand out as a centrepiece of our strategy to combat terrorism.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Norway for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Ryan (Ireland): I would like to congratulate you, Mr. President, and the delegation of Cameroon on assuming the presidency of the Council for the month of October. May I also express our appreciation for the efficient presidency last month in the hands of Ambassador Tafrov and the delegation of Bulgaria. I also wish to thank the President for arranging today's public meeting of the Council on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).

Ireland fully agrees with the statement that will be made shortly by Denmark on behalf of the European Union.

The work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, under the leadership of Ambassador Greenstock, has been remarkable. A year ago, the world saw what the forces of barbarism, if unchecked, will do in defiance of our vision. That vision has been embedded by the United Nations in laws and norms respecting human dignity and diversity. It is a vision of a common moral world where nations and people live by certain shared standards and ideals. Today we can say with reasonable confidence that such atavistic forces now face an international community acting in concert and in a common endeavour so as to deny them capacity to act or ever again to inflict such atrocities on our world.

Ireland therefore pays warm tribute to what has been achieved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee in requiring and encouraging full implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). That work has been done with patience, with openness and with a sense of realism and balance. We all accept that many of the requirements laid out in resolution 1373 (2001) cannot be fully achieved by every State overnight. For this reason, in the five 90-day programmes and in the responses to national reports, the Committee has rightly sought to encourage rather than admonish, and to foster cooperation and shared effort rather than finger-pointing. This is certainly the right approach.

It is also right for us to be aware of the need for vigilance and caution in maintaining and strengthening our common values, even as we confront together those who seek to destroy or erode those values. We do ourselves no service unless we accept that terrorism flourishes all too easily where injustice also flourishes; or that the fight against international terrorism can all too easily be used to attack or criticise legitimate political dissent; or that a blanket approach of endorsing in the round every action taken by every Government under the rubric of fighting international terrorism would be a flawed approach. A year after the barbarism of 11 September, we need to always recall that the fabric of laws and codes that we have painstakingly built up over recent decades in the United Nations remains all too fragile and vulnerable. Rights lost in any country are not easily restored. Voices stifled can indeed be muted, but at a great cost. Values endangered are our common loss.

Ireland warmly endorses the report of the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism. In terms of the future work of the CTC, we especially agree with the recommendation in the report that it should be ensured that expertise developed in the various United Nations system offices is made available to the CTC. We should, in the view of my delegation, pay strong attention to the views of human rights experts, including, of course, those of High Commissioner Sergio Vieira de Mello, who is building on the work of his predecessor, Mary Robinson; but also those of the Special Rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights.

Ireland fully supports the recommendations of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights contained in the note entitled "A human rights perspective on counter-terrorism measures".

I have focused on human rights aspects not because the Committee is at all unaware of that dimension, but because, as we assess future steps in strengthening international cooperation against terrorism, it seems to my delegation salutary to stand back and look at the landscape as a whole and to remember that our work here in the United Nations is about values of humanism and humanity.

There are three particular achievements of the CTC in its first year that I want to emphasize.

First, capacity-building among States must be strengthened so that the requirements of resolution 1373 (2001) are translated into operational action, not just laws on the statute book. Secondly, the strengthening of regional cooperation in the fight against terrorism has been a signal achievement of the past year. Thirdly, the CTC has strongly focused on assistance to States requiring support and advice in the

implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Ireland was pleased recently to submit details of Irish national experts for inclusion in the directory of assistance.

Today's debate is an opportunity to say "thank you and well done" to the CTC, to its Chairman, to the experts advising the CTC and to the Secretariat. This, on behalf of my delegation, I warmly do and wish the Committee every success in its future work on behalf of all of us.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Ireland for his kind words addressed to me and to the delegation of Cameroon.

Mr. Zhang Yishan (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): At the outset, I should like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council. I believe that, under your guidance, our Council will surely achieve success in its work. I assure you of the full support of my delegation.

I should also like to thank Ambassador Tafrov of Bulgaria for his outstanding contribution as President of the Council last month.

The great importance of today's meeting is evident in its very long list of speakers. Given the great number of speakers, I shall be very brief, focusing on my evaluation of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).

The Chinese delegation thanks Ambassador Greenstock for his presentation on behalf of the CTC. We endorse his summary and assessment of the Committee's work to date. My delegation believes that, during the year since its establishment, the CTC has done a great deal of effective work. The first-stage review is essentially complete; the second-stage review is proceeding on schedule. The Committee's open and transparent working methods have been greatly appreciated by the vast majority of Member States.

The CTC's success could not have been possible without the efforts of its Bureau, its members, the experts and the Secretariat. We agree with the fifth 90-day work programme and the focus of work of the second-stage review adopted by the Committee. We endorse the renewal of the Bureau's mandate for six months.

Apart from the two priority areas defined by the CTC, we believe that the Committee should pay special attention during the second-stage review to the question of providing assistance to Member States in need of such assistance. In this regard, we call on the relevant donors actively to respond to the Committee's appeal and to cooperate with the CTC experts in providing assistance, in a timely and effective manner, to the countries that have requested it. Moreover, we also believe that, in its future work in the second stage, the CTC should continue its review of the national reports, in strict accordance with the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001), so as to enhance Member States' counter-terrorism capacity in the legislative and administrative fields as soon as possible.

The work of the CTC to date has laid a good foundation for Member States' ability to suppress terrorism and for international cooperation in that regard. Meanwhile, we should also note that counter-terrorism capacity-building is a long-term process inseparable from international counter-terrorism practice. The issue of how to integrate United Nations counter-terrorism efforts into international counter-terrorism practice requires the Council's attention.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of China for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Rostow (United States of America): A year ago, the abominable terrorist attacks of 11 September compelled the international community to take a stand in defence of the shared values embodied in the United Nations Charter. The adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) and the ensuing work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) represent a chapter in the history of the Security Council and the United Nations in which we can take pride together, while forever recalling the mortal menace and cruelty that have spurred our collective action. The efforts of the CTC are an essential front in our common fight.

By now, all are familiar with the series of binding obligations that this resolution imposes on each and every Member State. Moreover, the establishment of the CTC through operative paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) will have an enduring resonance and significance. I might add that one should reflect on where we would be today had the CTC not been created. We would be way behind in the fight against terrorism and in the effort to improve the world's capacity to conduct counter-terrorism operations and to protect every nation State against terrorism.

Last September, during the drafting and negotiation of resolution 1373 (2001), my delegation admitted to scepticism at the intent to create a body to monitor its implementation. However, as my remarks just indicated, that scepticism has long since vanished. The achievements of the CTC in this first year would not have been possible without the contributions of the people who stand behind it. First and foremost, of course, the United States would like to commend Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock for his vigorous and committed leadership of the CTC. We would also like to thank the dedicated team of the United Kingdom mission — Anna Clunes, Dominic Fortescue, Juliet Gilbert, Iain MacLeod and Karen Williams — for their hard work in support of Ambassador Greenstock's efforts.

Secondly, we commend the three Vice-Chairmen — the Ambassadors of Colombia, Mauritius and Russia — for their, and their staffs', tireless efforts in making sure that the three subcommittees conducted their work in an efficient and professional manner and, indeed, in making the innovation of creating the subcommittees such a success. Thirdly, we would like to acknowledge the important contributions made by the dedicated team of CTC experts. Without their cooperation and skill, the CTC could not have reviewed and responded to the over 200 reports it has so far received.

Finally, I would like to extend our congratulations to and acknowledgement of the important contribution of the Secretariat in support of the CTC.

Ambassador Greenstock has insisted on serious and energetic implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and on monitoring by the CTC. He has been imaginative and effective both in building and maintaining consensus within the CTC and among the United Nations membership. Indeed, in this work, he has set an example which others might follow, to the general benefit of the Organization.

Effective counter-terrorism requires international cooperation. There is simply no substitute for it, and the CTC has encouraged this cooperation. Effective counter-terrorism is also an effort to vindicate and defend the rule of law. The effective protection of human rights is always the defence of the rule of law. Terrorists and their supporters are enemies of the rule of law and we must not have any confusion on that point. The core of resolution 1373 (2001) is an obligation on all States to strengthen their legal institutions and capacities to combat terrorism. In that respect, there is no incompatibility between this effort and developing the rule of law and, therefore, the protection of basic human rights.

We believe that the priorities of the CTC for the next period, as set forth by Ambassador Greenstock and endorsed by the Committee, are sound and provide good guidance for the future work of the Committee, but they are based on the achievements of the Committee in its first year. The first achievement is the substantial number of States revising or upgrading their laws to fall in line with resolution 1373 (2001). Secondly, the Committee has helped accelerate the pace of ratification of the 12 international terrorism conventions and protocols, particularly the conventions on terrorist bombings and on the financing of terrorism. Finally, a wide array of international institutions and regional and subregional organizations have joined the CTC in the effort to enhance and speed up implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). In the view of the CTC, that is an indispensable partnership.

Another critical aspect of the CTC's work this past year — and it will be in the future — has been its efforts to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to those States lacking capacity. That effort has included the creation of what will be a comprehensive dictionary or database of technical-assistance providers and an ongoing effort to facilitate the link-up between States requiring assistance and States willing to provide assistance.

As the CTC begins its second year of work, it should continue to approach its task with the same level of urgency and enthusiasm that has characterized its work over the past year. We also urge all Member States to continue to cooperate with the CTC and to implement their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001) with a sense of urgency. It cannot be stated often enough that the threat of terrorist attack is still with us at all times.

For my country, the one-year anniversary of resolution 1373 (2001) is, and forever shall be, bound to the events of 11 September 2001, when nearly 3,000 persons from over 90 countries lost their lives in the attacks we all remember. It is important that the United Nations has taken key steps in this struggle against terrorism, and will in the future, by strengthening international standards and norms through resolution

1373 (2001) and the work of the CTC, and by striking to cut off the financial lifeblood of terrorists through resolutions 1267 (2000) and 1390 (2002). The United Nations and this institution have shown their capacity for important ongoing and indispensable effort on behalf of the international community as a whole.

Mr. Karev (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): Allow me, at the outset, to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the Council presidency and to wish you success in your work. I also express our gratitude to your predecessor, Ambassador Tafrov, for his successful guidance of the work of the Council in September. We are also grateful to the Secretary-General for his important statement made today in the Council.

In the first year of its existence, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) has proven itself to be a reliable and key link in the emerging system designed to counter new threats and challenges. We are grateful to the Chairman of the Committee for his comprehensive briefing on the achievements of the body he has headed in its first year. We view positively the results of the Committee's work and the positive momentum of its ongoing activity. Everyone is well aware that most of the credit for that goes to Ambassador Greenstock personally and to his team. We must also mention the heroic work of the Secretariat staff and the Committee experts. We express our heartfelt gratitude to them, and we sincerely regret that we must part now with three experts, who are leaving the Committee.

Due in large part to the dynamic work of the CTC, we are witnessing a process to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, an unparalleled global structure to counteract the threat of terrorism. The Committee must play a pivotal role in ensuring that it speaks in a single voice and eliminates potentially weak links. In that context, of great importance is the organic linkage of the main areas of activity, an objective analysis of anti-terrorist measures adopted by various countries, and the establishment of a system designed to provide advisory and technical assistance to States so that they can implement their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001).

We believe that the Committee's intention is correct with regard to placing special emphasis, in its future work, on interaction with regional and subregional organizations in the anti-terrorist domain. It is likely that the interaction between the CTC, the Anti-terrorist Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the regional anti-terrorist structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization will yield promising results.

We support the recently approved CTC programme of work for its fifth 90-day period. Concluding consideration of the second round of States' reports on resolution 1373 (2001) by the end of this year seems to us an ambitious objective. Achieving that will allow the Committee to compile a detailed atlas of vulnerable places and to concentrate on providing assistance to countries that need it.

In that connection, it is important to maintain a balance between determining ways and means that the CTC will use and making recommendations to eliminate weaknesses that have been identified. The general view asserted in the Council that the CTC is not a punitive body and that it will adhere strictly to its agreed mandate is crucially important to the effectiveness of those efforts.

In the Counter-Terrorism Committee we are fully aware of the Security Council's readiness and ability to exercise its Charter authority to protect international peace and security in the face of the threat of terrorism. The Russian Federation will continue to make all efforts necessary to ensure that the activity of the CTC is effective and constructive.

In conclusion, regarding the Council's activity in the area of anti-terrorism generally, we wish to note that the Council must redouble its efforts to help States implement resolution 1390 (2002), which provides for a wide range of measures against international terrorists and their sponsors. We have serious concerns regarding the fact that, as of the end of September of this year, only 70 Member States had reported on their steps to implement that resolution, even though all the reports should have been submitted to the Council in April. The situation with regard to reports submitted to the CTC is preferable.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of the Russian Federation for this kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Levitte (France) (*spoke in French*): We wish to express our best wishes at the beginning of a month that is very important to the Security Council regarding

international peace and security. We have full confidence in you, Mr. President, and in your team.

France would like to associate itself in advance with the statement to be delivered on behalf of the European Union by the Permanent Representative of Denmark.

In my national capacity, I would like to begin by expressing my warmest congratulations and our gratitude, first, to Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock, and next, to all those who work with him in the British Mission and to the Vice-Chairmen who support him. Nor can I fail to mention the Committee's independent experts. They have all done an absolutely remarkable job.

A year has passed. Now, together, we assess the road that we have travelled. Historic in many aspects, Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) remains central in the determined efforts of the international community to combat the scourge of terrorism. We owe that success in large part to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. Without that organ for regular monitoring of the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), what would have happened to the effective implementation of the resolution?

Innovative in many regards — especially because of the transparency of its work, which is often mentioned as a model to be emulated — the Committee has so far completely fulfilled the mission entrusted to it. We need only mention the unprecedented number of national initial and follow-up reports submitted to the Committee, as well as the evaluation letters which the Committee has provided them in return. We should also mention the significant number of States that in recent months have become parties to several international conventions and protocols suppressing certain terrorist acts, in particular, the 1999 Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

This work has made it possible to take a truly global inventory of the legislative and administrative measures adopted by States in the multifaceted area of the fight against international terrorism. Crucial as it may be, that inventory is, however, only an initial step. First, all States without exception must send a report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee. Those that have not yet done so are urgently requested to do so quickly.

Secondly, the adoption in every country of legislation and administrative measures designed to combat international terrorism in all of its aspects, in particular the major aspect of the fight to suppress its financing, is an ongoing process that needs to be supplemented and adapted as needed.

Finally, we must ensure that the provisions adopted will be effectively implemented in practice. That requires, among other things, appropriate administrative measures and structures.

The work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee is thus far from finished. As indicated by its work programme for the remainder of the year, the Committee must simultaneously continue the evaluation of the reports and follow-up reports that it receives by carrying out a nuanced review of the reports according to the priorities that it has established. In the opinion of my delegation, that review must also take into greater account the compatibility of legislation that has been adopted with the administrative and other structures that have been put in place, in order to make possible the most effective implementation possible.

We must enhance the Committee's action in facilitating the provision of the technical assistance that is requested or that is considered by the Committee to be necessary or even a priority. Here, it must be very clear that it is not the duty of the Committee itself to provide that assistance. It must simply carry out a better assessment of the requests for assistance brought to its attention and must help to put those requesting assistance in contact with those who have made offers in the relevant areas. In that respect, the directory of technical assistance is an important tool; more States and international and regional organizations that can provide technical assistance in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001) should participate in the directory.

Finally, we must continue to maintain close relations with international and regional organizations that have capabilities in the area of fighting terrorism. That cooperation must not only aim at avoiding needless duplication of activities or means but must also contribute to better cohesion in the efforts to fight terrorism in a given region.

In order to successfully carry out all those tasks, the Counter-Terrorism Committee must be able to count on full cooperation from all. France, for its part, will continue to cooperate with the Committee at the

national level and within the European Union. And it will do so with determination.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of France for his kind words addressed to the delegation of Cameroon and to the presidency.

I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Cameroon.

Today's discussion of the results achieved by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism one year after the Committee's creation, attests to our refusal to yield.

Humankind, thirsting for the culture of civilization, solidarity and social justice, had just celebrated in a spirit of enthusiasm and joyfulness its entry into the third millennium. We all thought that a new era had been born, one free of everything that had endangered the future and the hopes of humankind.

On 11 September 2001, in the space of an hour, we were awakened by brutal reality and the horror of a new transborder and transterritorial curse: terrorism. We were shown proof that hatred, the cause of the crimes and the wars of the twentieth century, had not disappeared: racial hatred, ethnic hatred, religious and political hatred, hatred of others, hatred of foreigners. It is that hatred which shaped and nourished the terrorism that emerged on 11 September, a terrorism of a new type. It is new in terms of its global scope, its intolerance and its cowardice. The revolutionary and the anarchist of yesterday or the resistance fighter from the Second World War spared children and civilians. The terrorist of today attacks society itself. With utter and indiscriminate folly he strikes children, the aged, men and women, rich and poor, believers and non-believers without any distinction whatsoever. Such terrorism cannot be justified by anything, neither as means nor as an end.

The terrorism of 11 September 2001 was also motivated by the will to force itself on others, and to force them to do its will, a will to impose its own law on people, communities and countries through humiliation and by causing crowds and individuals to tremble in fear of that unknown.

Finally, the terrorist who showed his face on 11 September is, despite external appearances, a coward who dons a mask to make his move, then fades, disappears and sinks into anonymity. He is a coward, for, even if he is willing to die, he does so in order to more effectively kill men, women and children who have done nothing to him and whom he does not even know. That is the terrorist who emerged on 11 September.

Those who train the terrorist, educate him, urge him on, give him shelter and provide him with the means to perpetrate his acts are all equally guilty. Giving in to that terrorist means giving up and abdicating our national sovereignty as States. It means abdicating our ethics, our awareness as human beings.

It is that refusal to yield that underlies the vast process of mobilizing our energies begun by the United Nations the day after 11 September 2001 and that underlies Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

Cameroon remains fully committed to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), welcomes the largely positive results of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and we wish to renew our backing and support.

My country wishes to pay well-deserved tribute to the CTC's Chairman, Sir Jeremy Greenstock for his commitment, his creative imagination, his enthusiasm and his impartiality. Cameroon also wishes to welcome and congratulate the chairmen of the three subcommittees.

Finally, Cameroon commends those States involved in the anti-terrorist struggle. We call for all States to adhere to the twelve international conventions against terrorism. We express a heartfelt call for specific international cooperation to strengthen the national capacities of those States which are in need of this.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

The President (*spoke in French*): I now call on Sir Jeremy Greenstock to reply, either to questions raised or to the comments made this morning.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock: I am very grateful to members of the Council for their remarks this morning, and particularly for their universal support for the CTC, its work programme so far, its achievements and its indications of future direction.

I want to comment briefly on some of the things that have been said and hope that some things said this

morning will be picked up reactively by some of our speakers this afternoon.

The Ambassador of Colombia was correct to give a critical appreciation of the work of the Committee so far and to point, not least, to some of the risks we face if we do not adapt as we go on. He was correct to say that, if we focus only on reports, the momentum behind the reports exercise risks fading if it does not lead on to other things. He coupled with that the need to consider very carefully how we should move from bureaucracy to action, and perhaps look at casework in the near future.

I would like to give notice through the Council to members of the CTC that I think we should discuss this quite soon in the next season. We are never going to become a tribunal. I will certainly not preside over a committee that does that. But it is going to become increasingly necessary to deal with the gaps that we and our experts perceive in the capabilities of Member States to deal with terrorism in their jurisdictions and to try and work with them to meet those gaps, particularly where there is a real life vulnerability or a real life likelihood that those gaps will make it easier for terrorists to actually operate. I think that is an area which is relevant to the kind of gentle warning made in Colombia's presentation.

I also take careful note of his suggestion, as others have done, that we need to improve cooperation or perhaps, to put it better, the operational linkage between the work of the CTC and the work of the Sanctions Committee on Afghanistan. I shall certainly bring that up for discussion within the Committee before Ambassador Valdivieso leaves the Vice-Chairmanship.

I want to pick up one comment from the Ambassador of Mexico, his observation that uniformity and complementarity in the international system are beginning to take a grip. We do not mean uniformity in the sense that we must all do everything the same way, because national politics, jurisdictions, legislative and other Government machineries are different, and cultures are different, but uniformity in the objective and in the determination is extraordinarily important. This is something to which the CTC has been able to contribute over the past year. Complementarity in the way in which we fill gaps and raise capacities is absolutely vital. This is why I have placed so much emphasis on the work of the regional and subregional organizations — because like-minded States have to work together on this and encourage and help each other, since they are collective neighbourhoods protecting the whole neighbourhood. That sense of complementarity is a very useful theme which we should keep in mind as we go along.

I appreciated hearing several Council members mention human rights in some detail. This is a sensitive subject both for the CTC and the Council, but the awareness of the CTC to human rights obligations must be very active, not just passive. I think Mexico, Ireland and the United States particularly focused on this, and reminded us that what we are promoting in the CTC must be actively compatible with human rights obligations, leading to greater opportunities for Member States to meet their human rights obligations against the tension of the requirement to meet obligations under resolution 1373 (2001). Here — and this is particularly relevant in this area, although it applies more generally — I would like to pay tribute to the work of the legal advisers of delegations in the Committee. Some of them actually sit on the Committee as their national representatives there, but all the legal advisers have played a very important role, not just in advising us on what the law requires — what resolution 1373 (2001) says, and where we should be going in the legislative part of our programme — but also in directing us in that rather difficult area between politics and law, both domestic and international, which all members of the Council from time to time have to get right. In this respect, I would like to thank my own legal adviser, Iain MacLeod, who has been a tower of strength to me across the board.

Finally, the representative of Singapore mentioned three challenges, two of which I want to comment on. First of all, "new ways to synergize coordination" (*supra*) must not be just a rhetorical phrase. Energy must be put into the business of technical assistance and cooperation. I think that we are beginning to do that, but I am not yet satisfied that we have linked up with the international organizations that are leading in this field, to make them aware of what the CTC has to do and what it has the power to do, and of what they are doing. That is another theme for this upcoming season which I want to get right and to which the Committee will need to give some thought.

Secondly, and most interestingly, I thought that Ms. Lee was right to advise us to beware of sticking

only to conventional paradigms. Many articles have been written recently on asymmetrical warfare. Terrorism is one of the instruments of asymmetrical warfare — that is warfare by small groups against large States, warfare in unconventional ways, and the delivery of unconventional attacks against established States and established governmental institutions. The CTC, while dealing with an asymmetrical threat, is trying to establish a symmetrical response. That does not mean to say that we are being conventional, but we have to be aware that in producing a collective, governmental, symmetrical and in many ways defence-oriented response — defence understood in its widest sense, not just physical but also metaphorical — we have to be aware that we are dealing with a nasty asymmetrical enemy. That too is something on which I would quite like to have some expert briefing of the Committee in the months to come.

I will be available this afternoon to respond to comments from non-members of the Council. But I would like to draw the attention of the United Nations to the leaflet on the CTC that we have produced, which is available in and around this Chamber, for Member States, members of the Council and those outside to use in reminding their Governments of the facts behind the CTC — what it is doing and what it intends to do — in an easily digestible form. I urge everyone: please use it, distribute it and keep up the good work.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank Sir Jeremy Greenstock for the clarifications that he provided.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Fiji. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Naidu (Fiji): My delegation warmly congratulates you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of October.

It is my honour to address the Security Council on behalf of the group of countries members of the Pacific Islands Forum that maintain permanent missions in New York: Australia, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and my own country, Fiji.

Since the last time a statement was made in the Security Council on the issue of terrorism by the States members of the Pacific Islands Forum group, we have continued to work individually and collectively to combat terrorism in our region. Our resolve to continue doing so was embodied in the Nasonini Declaration on regional security, which our 16 leaders issued in August this year. The Declaration, which is being issued in document A/57/331, affirmed our common commitment to cooperation on law enforcement, based on a strong legislative foundation, as a key element in addressing the threat of terrorism and transnational crime; it stressed our region's commitment to global counter-terrorism efforts, including through the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) special recommendations, including associated reporting requirements; and it underlined the importance of introducing legislation and developing national strategies to combat serious crime, including terrorist financing and terrorism, money laundering, drug trafficking and the smuggling of and trafficking in people.

The fight against terrorism cannot be won with statements of intent. It needs concrete and practical cooperation, and it needs the continuous enhancement of capacity to take action. In our region we have focused both on practical cooperation and on capacity-building. The former takes place through a number of coordination and information-sharing mechanisms, including in relation to police and law enforcement, immigration and customs and weapons controls. Those efforts are continuing to be refined and developed.

Capacity limitations present a major challenge to many of our members. Several are in dialogue with the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), and with Ambassador Ward in particular, but we are also looking at what more can be done regionally and bilaterally. Forum leaders have endorsed the establishment of an expert working group to coordinate the development of a regional framework to address terrorism and transnational crime, and have asked that the group report to the Forum's 2003 meeting and review regional implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and the FATF special recommendations.

Leaders also recognized that further urgent action was needed on the part of some members. Officials are working on a strategy to address these subjects. They are looking at, among other things, the vulnerability of banking and financial systems and transport infrastructure, particularly international airports.

Forum island countries with a capacity to assist others recognize their special responsibilities in this regard.

Much has been achieved over the past year in putting in place the legislative, regulatory and administrative framework for combating terrorism. The CTC, under the exemplary leadership of Ambassador Greenstock, can rightly take much credit for that. But there is no room for complacency; our efforts remain a work in progress. We in the Pacific recognize that there can be no standing still in the fight against terrorism. No region is truly pacific when it comes to the threat of terrorism.

As we face the evolving challenge of terrorism, and as we work to implement the letter and the spirit of resolution 1373 (2001), the Security Council can be assured of the fullest support of the members of the Pacific Islands Forum group.

The President (*spoke in French*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran): I should like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council and also to commend your predecessor, Ambassador Tafrov of Bulgaria. I wish especially to thank the Secretary-General for his thoughtful and far-sighted remarks to the Council earlier this morning.

I would also like to thank Sir Jeremy Greenstock for his excellent work as Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and for his comprehensive briefing today. My thanks go also to the three Vice-Chairmen of the Committee and to all its members and experts for their dedicated efforts to implement the tasks assigned to the Committee.

The fight against terrorism remains a priority for the international community. We have all emphasized the central role of the United Nations, and we thus acknowledge the important contribution of the CTC during the first year of its work. I would like to reaffirm that my Government is fully committed to cooperate with the Committee and, in that context, is in the process of finalizing its second report to the CTC.

Here, I wish to cite briefly a number of areas where we have undertaken new measures. First, a national coordination committee has been established to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Secondly, we have augmented and intensified the practical arrangements to ensure, among other things, the safety and security of civil aviation; increased security at the borders with a view to preventing the entry of terrorists into our territory; and enhanced the anti-money-laundering mechanisms in the banking system. Thirdly, the forces at our 900-kilometre border with Afghanistan have been increased in order to identify and to arrest individuals suspected of being involved in terrorist activities. Simultaneously, several large-scale operations to locate and remove "safe houses" in the eastern provinces have been carried out. As a result, some 150 suspected individuals of many nationalities have been arrested and handed over to the authorities of their respective countries. Fourthly, a thorough study of existing national laws has been carried out, with a view to ascertaining whether the terrorist acts mentioned in resolution 1373 (2001) are crimes under our domestic laws. While many existing laws make terrorist acts punishable, a comprehensive law on combating terrorism is in preparation and will be submitted to our Parliament in due course. Fifthly, bilateral arrangements have been made with a number of neighbouring countries, as well as with countries from other regions, to deal with security matters and to coordinate counter-terrorism measures.

The heinous terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001 created unprecedented global momentum to join forces under the umbrella of the United Nations in order to eradicate the menace of terrorism and to prevent the recurrence of similar attacks against innocent civilians. The CTC, which is an embodiment of such a United Nations-led multilateral coalition against terrorism, is doing a commendable job. Yet an opposing unilateralist trend is on the rise that runs the risk of arresting the momentum of that effort and by shattering the universal consensus, undermining the overall effective fight against terrorism.

We expected that the 11 September events would lead to more understanding of the imperative of a fresh and more nuanced approach to security — a value that is indivisible and cannot be achieved at the expense of others or through military might alone. Regrettably, that expectation has yet to be realized. Moreover, a year after the start of a new round of the war on terrorism, the war faces the risk of being hijacked and diverted towards other ends.

There is no doubt that terrorism is a crime. However, oversimplifying terrorism without objectively addressing the issue in its entirety does a disservice to the cause of combating terrorism. Contemporary history clearly demonstrates that terrorist acts have roots in political issues, which neither justifies the acts of its perpetrators nor necessarily demonizes the cause they may embrace. However, it cannot be denied that almost all terrorist activities either directly originate from a conflict situation or draw strength and recruits from it. Terrorism is a response — however perverted and barbaric — to injustice, exclusion and frustration arising from powerlessness. We regret that there is a remarkable inclination to overlook these more complex historical and political dimensions and motivations, which provide a fertile ground for terrorist activities. We believe that, while efforts to combat terrorism and to deprive it from funding and other support should continue, it is also necessary to focus on the situations that bring it about and sustain it. To do otherwise would amount to cutting off its limbs and leaving its roots intact.

There should be no doubt that efforts aimed at hijacking the fight against terrorism and using it as a means to suppress people and to repress their national aspirations would lead to a decline in international support for that fight. As a result, the international coalition, which is indispensable for fighting terrorism, would fall apart. Employing the fight against terrorism as a means to bring pressure to bear on States that may pursue a different political outlook is yet another danger that threatens its integrity and support base.

The decisive stage in the war against terrorism is capturing the minds and hearts of peoples. Thus, the abuse of the fight against terrorism by demagogues to spread hatred and bigotry among various cultures and religions may in fact prove to be no less serious in its consequences than terrorism itself. The international community, and indeed the Council, need to analyse the problem and to articulate and develop effective mechanisms to arrest this ever-growing threat to international security. Engaging in more sober reflection, soul-searching and constructive dialogue and less rhetoric, agitation and incitement is probably the only credible way to ensure cooperation at the international level — a global coalition for peace — thus rendering the global environment less conducive to terrorism. Undoubtedly, such an environment is a sine qua non for the success of the CTC.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the kind words he addressed to me.

There are a number of speakers remaining on my list. In view of the lateness of the hour, and with the concurrence of the members of the Council, I intend to suspend the meeting now. The Security Council will continue its consideration of the item on its agenda this afternoon at 3.30.

The meeting was suspended at 1.40 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.4618 (Resumption 1)

Security Council

Fifty-seventh year

Provisional

4618th meeting

Friday, 4 October 2002, 3.30 p.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Belinga-Eboutou	(Cameroon)
Members:	Bulgaria	Mr. Tafrov
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Colombia	Mr. Franco
	France	Mr. Levitte
	Guinea	Mr. Traoré
	Ireland	Mr. Ryan
	Mauritius	Mr. Koonjul
	Mexico	Mr. Aguilar Zinser
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Russian Federation	Mr. Karev
	Singapore	Ms. Lee
	Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Mekdad
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Harrison
	United States of America	Mr. Rostow

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

02-62102 (E)

The meeting resumed at 4.15 p.m.

The President (*spoke in French*): I should like at the outset to apologize to members of the Council and to other speakers for being late. As I said during our consultations, I had to represent the Security Council at a meeting of the Economic and Social Council, at which I had to speak. That meeting was late in getting started, which made me late for our meeting here; I apologize for that.

If there is no objection, we will suspend the meeting at 6 p.m. and resume it at 3 p.m. on Monday.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Japan. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Haraguchi (Japan): Mr. President, I wish to thank you for convening this public meeting of the Security Council. I shall be very brief.

On the anniversary of the terrorist attacks on the United States, we vividly recalled the sense of tremendous panic and profound grief caused by such brutal acts. We could not but have heartfelt sympathy for the victims and their bereaved families. At the same time, we all had a sense of our own vulnerability, knowing that terrorists could strike anywhere, at any time.

Although much progress has been made in the fight against terrorism, the struggle must be ongoing. Only through steadfast vigilance and a comprehensive approach, with efforts made by each State, as well as determined cooperation at the regional and international levels, can we have some assurance that such acts of terrorism will not be repeated.

First, as part of its own efforts to combat terrorism, in June Japan deposited its instruments of acceptance of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. In so doing it became party to all twelve international anti-terrorism conventions. Japan hopes that every State will likewise conclude all of the anti-terrorism conventions. At the same time, we believe it is also important to further strengthen the international framework by adopting such conventions as the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Japan will continue to work towards this goal.

Secondly, I wish to refer to cooperation at the regional level. In Tokyo on 1 and 2 October, Japan co-hosted with the Republic of Korea and Singapore the Second ASEAN Regional Forum Workshop on counter-terrorism measures. The discussions at the Workshop focused on how we might make more concrete international cooperative efforts, based on the recommendation made at the first Workshop in Bangkok. As a result of the very fruitful discussions held there, we completed work on the paper entitled "Best Practices for Counter-Terrorism Measures in Major International Events". The Workshop thus offered a valuable opportunity to strengthen regional efforts to combat terrorism.

Thirdly, cooperative efforts to combat terrorism at the international level are especially crucial. Japan therefore remains committed to fully supporting the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). I would like in particular to point out the important role of the CTC in facilitating global implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). As Japan has repeatedly stressed, developing countries which are facing difficulties in implementing that resolution must be provided with international assistance.

The CTC's directory of assistance is an important mechanism for the coordination of such assistance. For its part, Japan is now considering extending assistance to those countries, using as a reference the information provided by the Committee's distinguished expert, Ambassador Curtis A. Ward.

In closing, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the CTC, and to the other members of the bureau for their excellent work, which they have conducted in a very transparent manner. I would also like to refer to the efforts of Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso, Chairman of the Committee established under Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), and his staff. Without their dedication and extraordinary contributions, the Security Council, I am afraid, could not have accomplished its tasks so successfully. I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to them as well.

The President (*spoke in French*): The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Yemen. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Alsaidi (Yemen) (*spoke in Arabic*): Before taking up the substance of the item, I would first like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council. We are fully confident that you will conduct the Council's work wisely. We would also like to express our gratitude to your predecessor for presiding over the Council last month.

We would like to commend the activities and vigorous efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The Committee is undertaking concrete activities that are undoubtedly commensurate with the gravity of the terrorist crimes that manifested themselves in the most heinous form of criminal attacks on the United States of America in September 2001. Those painful events alerted the peoples and Governments of the world to terrorism's devastating effects in all its forms and manifestations. Suffice it to say that international unanimity on combating and eliminating terrorism has become a top priority in the system of international cooperation.

However, as far as we know, the dangers posed by acts of terrorism and the way to eliminate the roots of terrorism in all its forms and causes requires clarity of vision, unanimity of views and seriousness of purpose on our part. It is logical that collective will cannot be accomplished outside the framework of international law and legitimacy.

Resolution 1373 (2001) laid the foundation for legitimate, coordinated international action, but we still need a legal framework that could govern our State policies and Government practices, either individually or collectively.

The delegation of the Republic of Yemen has spared no effort in striving for success in the current negotiations on the first draft international convention that India, to its credit, has formulated. We feel that the slow progress of these negotiations is evidence of the desire that the proposed convention reflect the various points of view and serve as a true expression of the collective will. In this regard, we would like to affirm the view of numerous States that the convention must cover all acts of terrorism, whether they are undertaken by individuals, groups or States.

We cannot envision, nor can we accept, any formula that would deny peoples their legitimate right to resist occupation. We insist on differentiating between "terrorism" and "legitimate resistance by all possible means against foreign occupation".

My country was among the first to call attention to the dangers of terrorism, and we called for concerted international and regional efforts early on to tackle these dangers. Arab and Islamic States, including my own, have ratified the majority of relevant conventions. However, my country has been a victim of terrorist acts and their devastating effects, which have adversely affected the development process and have inflicted severe damage on our national economy for more than a decade.

We were given grounds for optimism with regard to international cooperation through the Committee established by the Council. We affirmed our cooperation with it and presented the requisite national report, which is contained in document S/2002/240. The cooperation that we have affirmed in practice and the actions taken by our Government to confront terrorism and eliminate it within our borders are of utmost importance. The mass media have spared me the need to discuss these efforts.

Once again, we reiterate the readiness of the Republic of Yemen to continue promoting international cooperation in order to eliminate the scourge of terrorism and to prevent the risks thereof.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Yemen for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Australia, whom I invite to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Dauth (Australia): A year after the adoption of resolution 1373 (2001), the international community, the Security Council and, of course, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) under Ambassador Greenstock's energetic chairmanship, can take justified pride in what has been accomplished, particularly in putting in place the legislative framework to fight terrorism and suppress its financing. Sir Jeremy Greenstock and his colleagues, I think, are particularly to be congratulated on really quite outstanding work. And as Sir Jeremy will know well, it is unusual for an Australian to heap such praise on an Englishman.

But our work is beginning, rather than ending. Terrorism remains a significant and evolving threat to

international peace and security. Our defence against terrorism is only as strong as its weakest link. Much remains to be done by States individually, by regional groups and multilaterally. Universal fulfilment of obligations under resolution 1373 (2001) must remain our key priority. National legislation needs to be strong and comprehensive. Adherence to all 12 anti-terrorism conventions needs to be global. And we need to ensure active implementation of legislation, assisted where necessary by strengthening the institutional capacities of those States where these are lacking.

Australia is strongly committed to playing an energetic and creative role in the fight against terrorism. We take our obligations under resolution 1373 (2001) with the utmost seriousness. Australia is now a party to 11 of the 12 anti-terrorism conventions. We acceded to the Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings this August, and ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism last month. We are actively considering our position with regard to the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection.

Within our own region, Australia continues to encourage greater cooperation to combat terrorism. As set out in detail in the Pacific Islands Forum statement, delivered by my colleague, the distinguished Ambassador of Fiji, the Nasonini Declaration on Regional Security was adopted by the Pacific Islands Forum on 17 August 2002, affirming the need for immediate and sustained regional action in response to terrorist threats. Australia also sponsored with the United States, New Zealand and the Forum Secretariat a counter-terrorism workshop for Pacific Island countries in March.

Australia and Indonesia announced in September that they will co-host a regional conference on combating money-laundering and terrorist financing in December this year. The conference will augment and contribute to existing initiatives being undertaken by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and other organizations. Australia and Indonesia believe that the meeting will enable countries in our region to strengthen further their individual efforts to prevent and counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, particularly by identifying capacity-building needs to meet existing and new obligations.

Australia has also been active in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum context. Together with Thailand we chaired an ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) workshop on terrorism prevention in Bangkok in April 2002. We were pleased to be part of the ASEAN Regional Forum's Declaration on Terrorist Financing at its Ministerial Meeting on 31 July 2002, as well as in the creation of an intersessional mechanism on terrorism.

In addition to these regional initiatives, we consider that bilateral cooperation between Governments is also critical in combating terrorism, especially in the exchange of information and intelligence to identify terrorist threats at the earliest possible stage. Australia is seeking closer law enforcement cooperation with partners in our region and has negotiated Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) on counter-terrorism cooperation with Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Australia remains a very strong supporter of the CTC. We have provided an expert to the Committee and have nominated three additional experts to be called upon by the Committee as required.

As the CTC embarks on its second year, it can be assured of Australia's ongoing support. We will also continue to work vigorously within the United Nations and elsewhere to defeat international terrorism, and we encourage other States to do likewise.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Australia for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Cambodia. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Ouch (Cambodia): I have the honour of speaking on behalf of the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

May I, first of all, congratulate you, Mr. President, for assuming the presidency of the Council this month, and thank the Secretary-General for his inspiring speech. I wish also to thank the Chairman of the CTC, His Excellency Sir Jeremy Greenstock, the Vice-Chairmen, the Committee members and all experts involved, as well as the

United Nations Secretariat for their dedication and hard work.

We appreciate the impressive progress made by the CTC in its first year, whereby over 90 per cent of Member States have reported to the CTC on the action taken and planned, and a large percentage of them have completed their follow-up reports. We are pleased to inform you that all ASEAN member States have already submitted their initial reports and, at this stage, are further progressing towards fulfilling the next requirements of the CTC. We also note from the CTC Chairman's statement today that, for most States, priority will have to be placed in the following two areas: first, having legislation in place covering all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001) and a process in hand to ratify as soon as possible the 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, and secondly, having effective executive machinery for preventing and suppressing the financing of terrorism.

We appreciate the efforts made by the CTC to facilitate the provision of necessary technical assistance to Member States. In this regard, we welcome the establishment of the web site, which makes available a comprehensive directory of counter-terrorism information and sources of technical assistance. We wish to reiterate that we would welcome further assistance from the CTC to ASEAN member States to strengthen their capacity in implementing resolution 1373 (2001).

Allow me, Mr. President, to give a further update on ASEAN's ongoing efforts to combat international terrorism since the last meeting on the subject on 27 June 2002. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers, at their meeting held from 29-30 July 2002 in Brunei Darussalam, expressed their determination to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation, and affirmed the major role of the United Nations in combating terrorism at the international level. The Ministers also expressed their full support for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

In addition, there have been a number of agreements and specific action plans that ASEAN and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) have put in place in order to tackle threats of terrorism in our region. For example, at the recent ninth meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum, the participants agreed to implement quickly and decisively measures that the United Nations has identified as mandatory to combat the financing of terrorism. The participants also agreed to enhance their ability to share information, domestically and internationally, as a vital component in the fight against terrorism. The participants also welcomed the establishment of inter-sessional meetings (ISMs) as avenues to discuss concrete measures of how ARF members can enhance their cooperation against terrorism.

In August this year, ASEAN member States and the United States signed an anti-terrorism declaration as a framework for increased cooperation to prevent and combat global terrorism, recognizing the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity and non-interference in domestic affairs of other States.

Countering terrorism remains high on the agenda of ASEAN member States, both individually and collectively. I would like to take this opportunity to reassure you of ASEAN's continued commitment and cooperation to prevent, counter and suppress all terrorist acts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, all relevant United Nations resolutions and, in particular, Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), as well as the principles of international law.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Cambodia for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Liechtenstein. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Wenaweser (Liechtenstein) (*spoke in French*): We would like to thank you, Mr. President, for organizing this meeting.

(*spoke in English*)

Today's meeting offers a good opportunity to take stock of what has been achieved in our common fight against international terrorism, as well as to look ahead to the future. At the outset, we would like to offer some thoughts on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).

We all owe gratitude above all to Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock, who has guided the work of the Committee with exemplary circumspection and transparency. Given the sensitive tasks of the CTC, his leadership has played a decisive role in ensuring a prominent place for the Committee. Liechtenstein has accorded high priority to its cooperation with the CTC,

in particular in the light of the strong focus that resolution 1373 (2001) places on the issue of the financing of terrorism. We have submitted to the Committee in a timely manner a report and a supplementary report, and we have engaged in a fruitful dialogue on issues relating to implementation. We have ratified 10 out of the 12 anti-terrorism conventions. We look forward to the early ratification of the remaining two, as soon as we have enacted the relevant implementing legislation, as is the practice in our country.

It is encouraging to note that most States have extended full and constructive cooperation to the CTC and that, where full cooperation was not forthcoming, that was due more often to inability than to unwillingness. The CTC has thus had a tremendous impact, in particular by also reaching out to other organizations — especially regional organizations — to ensure full implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

Looking to the future, we are of the view that standards will be necessary to ensure a minimum level of compliance at the global level. The standards to be observed were set a year ago, and a set of minimum requirements will be needed to ensure the effectiveness of those standards and, thus, of the work of the Committee. We agree with the philosophy of the CTC, that the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) is a process and that no State is perfect when it comes to implementation. Enhancing compliance will therefore be of crucial importance in the second phase of the Committee's work. My Government has offered our expertise to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in the past, and our offer still stands.

The rule of law has become a predominant theme in the overall fight against terrorism. We remain convinced that human rights must never fall victim to the fight against terrorism. Our common fight against terrorism must not jeopardize the existing human rights standards, which are among the greatest achievements of the Organization. If we were to curtail human rights in the name of the fight against terrorism, we would be making a fatal concession by sacrificing some of our most fundamental values, the very values that terrorists set out to destroy. While the danger posed by terrorism is certainly unprecedented in its magnitude, existing standards nevertheless provide a balance between the enjoyment of human rights and security concerns in that they allow for the limitation of some human rights under clearly defined circumstances. At the same time, there is also a set of irrevocable human rights. Those solid human rights achievements must not be touched.

It is not only States that are called upon to uphold the rule of law at the national level. Indeed, the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, are challenged to live up to their obligation to uphold the rule of law at the international level. Individuals suspected of being involved in terrorist activities must be guaranteed the minimum standards of protection accorded to them by international law. The Security Council, more than any other body, is called upon to respect those rights. In particular, it must ensure that there is never a conflict for States between their obligation to fully observe human rights standards and their obligation to implement decisions of the Security Council.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Liechtenstein for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of the Republic of Korea. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Sun (Republic of Korea): At the outset, I would like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of October. Let me also thank you for convening this public meeting on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). We believe that today's meeting offers a valuable opportunity for the wider membership of the United Nations to share its views on a subject of the utmost importance.

More than a year has passed since the horrendous acts of terrorism of September 2001. Since then, with the CTC standing at the forefront of our global efforts in the fight against terrorism, the resolve of the international community has been further strengthened and its readiness significantly enhanced. In that regard, I would like to express my delegation's appreciation to Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock for his outstanding leadership in steering the work of the CTC. Our appreciation goes also to his team at the United Kingdom Mission, as well as to the independent experts and the Secretariat staff, for their dedicated efforts.

We have recorded important progress following the Security Council's adoption of resolution 1373

(2001), which laid down a comprehensive road map to combat terrorism. The concerted action taken by the international community has led to the dismantling of many terrorist networks and the disrupting of their channels of financial support. In that common endeavour, it is noteworthy that global participation and cooperation have been consistent and pervasive, as reflected by the fact that more than 170 States have submitted their reports to the CTC on steps taken under resolution 1373 (2001).

My delegation notes that the CTC is now focusing its work on reviewing the second reports submitted by Member States, identifying gaps in domestic legislation and Government machinery in the field of counter-terrorism and proposing future measures to be taken by national Governments. We also note the expanding focus of the CTC regarding its framework of cooperation with other international, regional and subregional organizations and its role in facilitating assistance.

My Government in June 2002 submitted its second report to the CTC and that report is now under review by the Committee. The Republic of Korea welcomes the CTC's work programme for the coming months and stands ready to lend its full support.

On the national level, the Republic of Korea has been according paramount importance to the issue of counter-terrorism. Our specific measures to implement resolution 1373 (2001) include the establishment and active operation of the Korea Financial Intelligence Unit (KFIU) to prevent and combat terrorist financing. As far as the 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism are concerned, the Republic of Korea is currently a party to eight of those legal instruments. Two other instruments, on unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf, have now been placed before the National Assembly for its consideration, with a view to our accession to them by the end of this year.

Furthermore, we are expediting the process of early ratification of the two remaining conventions, on the suppression of the financing of terrorism and on the suppression of terrorist bombings, which we have already signed.

The Republic of Korea has also been continuing its active participation in regional forums related to counter-terrorism. Within the context of such regional endeavours, my Government, along with the Governments of Japan and Singapore, co-hosted the Second Workshop on Counter-Terrorism of the Association of South-East Asian Nations Regional Forum, which was held in Tokyo on 1 and 2 October 2002. On that occasion, we presented, among other things, the successful anti-terrorism measures taken during the 2002 FIFA World Cup tournament held in Korea and Japan, which could contribute to the establishment of best practices in managing major international events.

In the global efforts to fight terrorism, my Government attaches great importance to following up on the initiatives of the Financial Action Task Force in the field of combating terrorist financing, and hopes to become a member of that body upon the expansion of its membership.

As the CTC enters its second year of work, we believe that it would be useful to find ways to disseminate the achievements of the CTC in the fight against international terrorism to a wider arena. The CTC's experience and expertise, based on its in-depth reviews of national reports covering nearly all corners of the world, could offer the best source of wisdom with regard to our common endeavour to eliminate the threat of terrorism. Given the still incomplete international legal regime in this field, the strengths, setbacks and patterns of national counter-terrorism measures identified by the CTC would be of particular benefit to the relevant deliberations in the General Assembly.

Because the global menace of terrorism has not been entirely eliminated, as reflected in the recently published report of a United Nations monitoring group, my delegation believes that the international community should remain fully vigilant about such threats under the guiding role of the CTC. In that regard, I would like to reiterate the unswerving commitment of the Republic of Korea to fighting the scourge of terrorism in an effective, comprehensive and sustained manner. We also reaffirm our full support for the mandate of the CTC to enable all States to expand their capacity and readiness to counter terrorism on all fronts.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of the Republic of Korea for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker is the representative of Tunisia. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Mejdoub (Tunisia) (*spoke in French*): Please allow me at the outset, Sir, to congratulate you and all the other members of your delegation on your accession to the presidency of the Council. Let me assure you as well of our complete cooperation in the fulfilment of your duties. My congratulations go also to your predecessor, Ambassador Tafrov, for his excellent leadership of the work of the Council last month.

Please allow me also to thank you, Mr. President, for organizing this meeting, which marks one year since the first meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). Today's meeting gives us the opportunity to report to members of the Council about the measures that Tunisia has taken to combat the grave threat posed by international terrorism. But first, I would like to join those who spoke before me to pay tribute to the sustained efforts made in this regard by Sir Jeremy Greenstock, the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee, the other representatives of CTC members, the experts and the Secretariat staff.

Tunisia, which was among the first nations to warn against the dangers of terrorism, is firmly committed to continue its work to strengthen cooperation aimed at effectively countering and finally eliminating this scourge. Therefore, beyond its multi-dimensional, comprehensive national counter-terrorism policy, Tunisia has signed bilateral agreements with 30 countries with a view to strengthening its cooperation with those countries in the legal and security areas. Furthermore, Tunisia has adhered to regional conventions adopted by the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as well as to the 12 international conventions on specific terrorism issues.

Tunisia has also made many initiatives. Among these was the call by President Ben Ali to hold an international conference that would lay down common parameters for a code of conduct for all States. It would help initiate a responsible dialogue that would avoid double standards in regional conflicts and mitigate the feelings of deprivation and oppression experienced by many peoples.

As a member of the Council at the time, Tunisia actively participated in the formulation of resolution 1373 (2001). In compliance with this resolution, we have submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee two reports dealing with the measures taken in this regard, and we remain ready to respond to any new request from the Committee. Furthermore, my country has given effective support to the CTC, in particular by designating an expert in counter-terrorism law.

During its term in the Council, Tunisia stressed the need to guarantee maximum transparency in the Committee's work. We also urged that technical assistance be provided to the States to enable them to fulfil resolution 1373 (2001) and called for equitable geographic representation in the selection of experts working with the CTC. One year later, we note with great satisfaction that the Committee is working resolutely in that direction.

In that regard, we are grateful to Sir Jeremy for organizing periodic briefings with non-member States. We are also pleased by the Committee's increased cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and institutions, as well as by its continued efforts to obtain financing and specialized technical support.

(*spoke in English*)

Before concluding, I wish to underline two points of major importance to my delegation. First, the comprehensive strategy to prevent and fight terrorism should not jeopardize the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination or the legitimate struggle of peoples against foreign and colonial occupation. It is essential not to confuse those rights, recognized and protected by the Charter and by international law, with acts of terrorism targeting civilian populations. A clear definition agreed upon by all States would definitely help avoid that confusion.

Secondly, the fight against terrorism requires that we attack its root causes. Thus, it is necessary to tackle all manifestations of poverty and underdevelopment wherever they occur, work resolutely to eliminate causes of frustration and deprivation and resolve major pending issues so that they cannot be exploited by terrorist groups wishing to harm international stability.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Tunisia for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Denmark. I invite her to take a seat at the Council table and to make her statement.

Ms. Løj (Denmark): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union (EU). The Central and Eastern Europe countries associated with the European Union — Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia — and the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, as well as the European Free Trade Association country member of the European Economic Area Iceland, align themselves with this statement.

Allow me to begin by congratulating you, Sir, and your delegation upon assuming the presidency of the Security Council for the month of October. The European Union pledges to cooperate fully with you in your important tasks.

The European Union welcomes the opportunity to once again review the work of the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). At the outset, the European Union would like to express its strong support for the work of the Committee and for its efforts to make its activities as transparent as possible. Likewise, we commend the great effort made by the members of the Committee, its experts and the Secretariat to process and analyse the wealth of information provided in the reports.

The fight against terrorism remains an absolute priority for the European Union. In that regard, we acknowledge the central role of the United Nations, through the Security Council and the CTC, and we remain fully committed to the closest and fullest cooperation with the Committee, in the spirit of paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

As the Chairman of the CTC outlined this morning, the second phase of the review of national and other reports is well under way. We urge those who have not yet submitted an initial or a subsequent report to do so.

However, the European Union reiterates that compliance with resolution 1373 (2001) is not met through the mere presentation of reports. We have to move beyond words if we are to be successful in our attempts to eliminate international terrorism. It is, therefore, essential to fully implement the resolution by adopting and implementing the necessary legal and practical measures at the national and regional levels.

As we have heard again and again, there must be no weak links in the chain. The European Union fully agrees with this and, thus, stands ready to assist third countries. There is scope for further assistance, and we encourage those in need of assistance to provide specific requests in that regard. An overview of EU assistance programmes appears on the CTC's web site.

Furthermore, the European Union is stepping up its efforts to assist third countries in the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). We are identifying a number of countries with which to cooperate in launching pilot projects. That assistance will be based on an assessment of needs, on which we will be cooperating very closely with the CTC. The European Union reiterates the importance of effective and adequate coordination among donors in order to avoid duplication of work.

Thus, the European Union intends to make progress to incorporate the fight against terrorism into all aspects of the Union's external policy, in particular by strengthening the role of the Common Foreign and Security Policy in that area: for instance, to include anti-terrorism clauses in EU agreements with third countries, to focus more sharply on a political dialogue with third countries and to actively promote coordination with relevant international and regional organizations.

The European Union supports the report of the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism. We underscore that the United Nations system as a whole should continue to ensure its readiness to assist in the implementation of measures to counter terrorism, in particular the efforts of the CTC.

The European Union continues to urge the speedy signing and ratification of all 12 international terrorism conventions, especially the one related to the financing of terrorism. In that context, we take note of the proposals of the Secretary-General to strengthen the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. The EU also remains committed to finalizing the work on a draft comprehensive convention against terrorism.

The European Union emphasizes that our efforts to establish effective instruments to fight terrorism must be conducted with respect for the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms. We must not fall into the trap of responding to terrorist attacks by undermining our own democratic values. We, therefore, commend the contact the CTC has developed with the

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

In conclusion, the fight against terrorism requires a comprehensive approach and effective instruments for legal collaboration. That fight can be won only through strong and sustained international cooperation. The United Nations, most notably the CTC, will remain crucial in that regard, and the EU urges all Member States and international organizations to show their fullest commitment to this important cause.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Denmark for her kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Pakistan. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Akram (Pakistan): We are delighted to see you, Sir, assume the presidency of the Security Council at this critical moment for international peace and security and, indeed, a critical moment for the United Nations. I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate Ambassador Stefan Tafrov, your predecessor, for his skilful and outstanding leadership of the Council last month. On this occasion, the Pakistan delegation extends its high appreciation to Sir Jeremy Greenstock, the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), to the Vice-Chairmen of the CTC and to its experts for their endeavours over the past year. We wish them continued success in the future.

The debate on the issue of threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist attacks is important and timely. The catastrophic terrorist attacks of 11 September last year mobilized the international community to launch a comprehensive campaign against terrorism.

The Security Council has made a significant contribution to that campaign, including through the series of resolutions it has adopted — resolution 1368 (2001) calling on all States to work together to bring to justice "the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors" of the atrocities of 11 September; resolution 1373 (2001), adopted almost a year ago this week, which aimed at cutting off the supply lines — financial, military and logistic — of the terrorists; resolution 1377 (2001) calling on all States to eliminate the scourge of terrorism; and 1390 (2002) targeting Al Qaeda and the Taliban.

On the ground, an international coalition was quickly constituted and has waged a successful war against the Al Qaeda terrorist organization in Afghanistan and elsewhere. Almost a year later, Al Qaeda has been virtually destroyed and the Government which harboured and protected those terrorists ejected from power. The Bonn process, supplemented by the Tokyo Conference, has opened the way for the installation of a representative Government in Kabul, led by President Hamid Karzai, and for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan.

However, the war against terrorism in Afghanistan is not yet fully won. Coalition forces are still pursuing the remnants of Al Qaeda in the mountains and valleys of Afghanistan. That final mopping-up operation is likely to be painstaking and time-consuming. In the meantime, the international community, which has organized itself admirably in Afghanistan under the guidance of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, cannot afford to become complacent. Security continues to be under threat in Afghanistan from a variety of sources, including tribal and regional rivalries and the quest for power and influence. Pakistan continues to believe and to urge that the international community should deploy additional forces, especially in the regional centres, as a means of consolidating peace and security in Afghanistan and ensuring that the writ of President Karzai prevails over the entire country. Failure to take timely action to consolidate security in Afghanistan could prove to be very costly in the future.

It is equally important to commence the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction simultaneously throughout Afghanistan under the auspices of the Karzai Government. Apart from generating an economic revival and creating jobs, it will also help to extend the influence and authority of the Government in Kabul to all Afghanistan.

Even as the international community acts to consolidate peace and security and to revive economic activity in Afghanistan, the need to support Pakistan in its multiple endeavours to combat terrorism should not be overlooked. As President Musharraf stated in the 2nd meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on 12 September:

> "Pakistan is in the forefront of the fight against terrorism. We have made major sacrifices in this war. We have interdicted infiltration by Al Qaeda into Pakistan. We have arrested and deported foreign suspects found on our territory. We are determined not to allow anyone to use our soil for terrorist acts inside or outside Pakistan."

Pakistan continues to conduct extensive operations on its western border involving a sizeable number of its military and paramilitary forces to interdict Al Qaeda infiltration, even as coalition forces undertake simultaneous operations on the other side of the Durand Line.

With equal vigour, Pakistan Government agencies are engaged in an extensive operation to hunt down Al Qaeda and other terrorists who may have infiltrated into Pakistan. Some have been discovered in the border regions, while others were found hiding in our cities. This intelligence and police operation has proved to be highly successful, resulting in the capture of some of the top leadership of Al Qaeda. We are confident of further and ultimate success in capturing any remaining Al Qaeda members on the run.

It was expected that the terrorists, when cornered, would seek retaliation and revenge. In the war against terrorism, Pakistan has become not only the frontline fighter but also the frontline target of the terrorists. To draw publicity to their acts of vengeance and violence, the terrorists have focused on attacking foreigners, as well as members of Pakistan's Christian community. We condemn and deplore those attacks and the resulting loss of innocent lives. Yet the fact that the terrorists are attacking the innocent and "soft targets" is an indication that their capacities have been severely eroded. Pakistan is determined to pursue the operation until complete success is achieved in eliminating and eradicating those terrorists.

It is unfortunate that in certain recent incidents of terrorism in Pakistan, we have found some grounds to suspect that there are external agencies other than Al Qaeda who may have been responsible for those terrorist acts.

Just this morning there was a condemnable attack by gunmen against the girls' Islamic school in Lahore and another attack on a Christian hospital in Bannu, in north-western Pakistan. A young girl was injured in Lahore. Fortunately, there were no injuries in the Bannu attack.

The Government of Pakistan is also seeking to clear the pond in which extremists and terrorists could survive. Through the detailed reports submitted by Pakistan to the CTC under resolution 1373 (2001), the Security Council is aware of the extensive legislative, administrative and operational measures which the Pakistani Government has adopted to arrest and eradicate all domestic manifestations of terrorism and extremism in Pakistan.

Our campaign against terrorism and extremism is part of the endeavour of President Musharraf's Government to realize the vision of our founder, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, for the emergence of Pakistan as a modern, tolerant, democratic Islamic State. President Musharraf's Government has launched the country towards this vision, introducing comprehensive socio-economic reforms and restructuring our polity, inter alia, through grassroots democracy, the empowerment of women and an ambitious programme of human resources development, including education.

As we move to the stage of completing the process of democratic revival with the holding of national and provincial assembly elections in Pakistan on 10 October — six days away — it is our hope and expectation that our friends in the international community will continue their support for Pakistan's comprehensive endeavour for rapid socio-economic development and to realize thereby our people's aspirations for peace, security and prosperity.

It must be in the knowledge of the Council that Pakistan's ability to support the international struggle against terrorism — and our aspirations for peace and prosperity — could be significantly eroded by the military threat against Pakistan from our eastern neighbour. Misusing the rationale of the anti-terrorist campaign, this neighbour has deployed one million troops on Pakistan's border and along the Line of Control in Kashmir. It has repeatedly threatened to use force against Pakistan. It refuses mutual de-escalation of forces; it refuses bilateral dialogue; it refuses third-party mediation; it refuses the Secretary-General's good offices; and it refuses to end its military repression of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, justifying this stance by denigrating this noble freedom struggle as cross-border terrorism.

The Kashmiris are struggling to exercise their right to self-determination, as promised to them by the

Security Council in a number of resolutions. Those Security Council resolutions must also be faithfully implemented.

If the war against terrorism is to be brought to a successful conclusion, it is vital to ensure that it is in no way misappropriated by interested parties who want to suppress the fundamental right of peoples under colonial and alien occupation or domination to struggle for their right to self-determination and freedom. As the President of Pakistan also stated in the General Assembly,

> "acts of terrorism by individuals or groups cannot be the justification to outlaw the just struggle of a people for self-determination and liberation from colonial or foreign occupation, nor can it justify State terrorism."

There is another, less recognized threat to the successful conclusion of the anti-terrorist campaign — the danger of unwittingly provoking a clash of religions and cultures. Obviously, some quarters have a vested interest in utilizing the war against terrorism as a vehicle to spread hatred against Islam and Muslims. Some of these people live close to us. But let us remember: terrorism has a history; but it has no religion or creed. In his address to the General Assembly, President Musharraf also said:

> "In a globalized world, religious and cultural diversity should be a vehicle for complementary creativity and dynamism, not the rationale for a new ideological or political confrontation."

The veil of mutua' suspicion and ignorance between the West and Islam, which has become so visible over the last year, can be lifted only through an open, honest and sustained dialogue. The President of Pakistan has proposed that, as a first step, the General Assembly should adopt a declaration on religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation.

The attempt to equate Islam and Muslims with terrorism is exacerbating discrimination against Muslim minorities and peoples in various parts of the world. Unless this trend is reversed, it could result in another age-old manifestation of terrorism: organized pogroms against minorities and suppressed peoples, such as the one the world witnessed against the Muslims of Gujarat earlier this year.

Even as we take practical and legal measures to combat the phenomenon of terrorism, the international community must initiate comprehensive and effective steps to address the root causes of terrorism. Terrorism often arises from political and economic injustice; from foreign occupation and the repression of peoples; from festering disputes and conflict among nations; and from economic deprivation and poverty, which provides a fertile field in which fanaticism flourishes. The efforts of the Security Council to eliminate terrorist threats must therefore embrace the endeavour to address these root causes of terrorism, in particular through the promotion of just and peaceful solutions to conflicts and disputes and of prosperity for all peoples.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Pakistan for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Georgia. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Adamia (Georgia): Today's meeting has a special significance for my country as this is the first time that we have spoken in the Security Council since we joined the global anti-terrorist coalition. In this connection, I would like to commend the members of the Security Council for mobilizing the coordinated efforts of the international community against international terrorism.

I would like to express our support for and appreciation of the central role played by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and its Chairman, Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock. We fully share the aims and objectives outlined by the Chairman for the next working period.

The work of the Committee inspired a process of review of domestic legislation in my country to bring it into line with our obligations both under the conventions against terrorism and under resolution 1373 (2001). The Government of Georgia recently approved a draft law on amendments to the criminal code of Georgia, and submitted it to the parliament for adoption. Domestic legislation on charitable and humanitarian organizations is also being reviewed to prevent money-laundering and any subsequent financing of terrorist acts.

We are particularly pleased that the CTC remains focused on the timely provision of assistance to States and on capacity-building in order to address the threat of terrorism within the framework of resolution 1373

(2001). In this respect, we note the importance of dispatching an assessment mission to Georgia.

The objective of resolution 1373 (2001) is to set out a legal and political framework for the undertaking by States of cooperative efforts in the process of fighting international terrorism. It is both a means- and goal-oriented resolution, and any attempt to expand its scope to manipulate it to one's own liking would undermine the very cornerstone of current international law and the Charter-based international system.

Let me be candid. What is the real value of our deliberations and the commitments made in this Chamber given that Russia, a permanent member of the Security Council, itself subjects my country to daily terror, intimidation and the threat of aggression. The flames of anti-Georgia hysteria that Russia's mass media continuously fan are fuelled by accusations that Georgia is not only not fighting the terrorists but, worse still, condoning them.

I beg your pardon, Mr. President, but I have to say that sometimes it appears that whole sections of the United Nations Charter that set out the functions of the Security Council are completely missing from the memory of the Russian decision makers.

In order to provide an objective picture of events and to dispel any doubts, I will resort only to the facts. In line with our obligations to suppress and prevent terrorist acts under anti-terrorist conventions and resolution 1373 (2001), we launched and completed an anti-terrorist and anti-criminal operation in Georgia's Pankisi Gorge. The operation, which has been praised by the State Department of the United States and by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, would never have been possible without the decisive assistance of the United States. We have already re-established full control over the territory, and we are able to report that there are no Chechen fighters, terrorist suspects or mercenaries in the gorge. Forty-one persons have been detained, and 2 boeviks were killed during the operation.

We fulfilled our commitment. As the President of Georgia stated, the Pankisi problem no longer exists. We have already invited international monitors to verify the situation and we are ready to receive representatives and groups from any interested State, international body or organization to ensure maximum transparency with regard to the situation there. The first step in that direction has been taken: members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Assembly recently visited the Pankisi Gorge and verified that it has been cleared of armed personnel and that the Government has full control of the region.

We are still being accused of being in breach of our obligations. Allegedly, we released Chechen *boeviks* who were later engaged by Russian forces 150 kilometres from the Pankisi Gorge, deep within Russian territory. The blame placed on Georgia for those events is ill-founded. As everyone is aware, the Georgians alone are unable to guard the Georgian-Russian border. Thus, it would have been reasonable to ask Russia's border guards and military personnel how it happened that the armed group moved unhindered through Russian territory towards Chechnya and were intercepted only at the last moment. Georgia's Pankisi Gorge is a strip of territory populated by peaceful civilians. We would never allow the use of excessive force in Pankisi, as happened in Chechnya; that would mean the spillover of the conflict into Georgia. That is why it took time. But I must reiterate that there are no armed personnel in the Gorge.

Let me be clear: Chechens are Russian citizens, and the conflict in Chechnya is Russia's internal affair. Indeed, President Shevardnadze was the first to support Russia's territorial integrity. In 1999, the deliberate push of Chechen fighters into Georgia was regarded as a Russian military success. Now that those Russian citizens have returned to their country, we are blamed for violating international norms. Where is the logic in that? What has changed since then? Should terrorism be defined differently on every occasion according to Russia's liking? Does that define Russia's modus operandi as a member of the global anti-terrorism coalition?

I must cite one more example of such extraordinary logic: the case of one of the most notorious international terrorists, Igor Giorgadze — wanted for several assassination attempts against President Shevardnadze — which could serve as a litmus test with regard to Russia's commitments. Igor Giorgadze has been taking refuge in Russia for seven years. Numerous requests by both Georgia and Interpol for his extradition have been turned down on the grounds that the Russian law enforcement agencies were unable to establish his whereabouts. The appeal made in 1999 by the United States Congress to the Russian Federation authorities to extradite the terrorist to Georgia was also in vain. Meanwhile, Giorgadze is

frequently seen in the company of members of the Russian intelligence and security services and of high-ranking military officers, and he has even become a semi-permanent feature in the Russian media. Giorgadze has been allowed to brazenly use Russian television and print media outlets to actually call for the overthrow of the democratically elected Georgian Government. This repeated use of the Russian media by a wanted international criminal and terrorist is unprecedented in the post-Soviet world. Only two days ago, he was again featured on Russian State television. To what extent can one tolerate double standards on the part of a country that is a permanent member of the Security Council and whose rich history and culture deserve only admiration?

Here, I must draw the Council's attention to the most painful issue of Georgian-Russian relations: the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia. It is well known that Abkhazia achieved de facto independence only by virtue of the massive involvement and assistance provided by the Russian military and special services. What is the situation here? All the members of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia are aware that the paper on the distribution of constitutional competencies between Tbilisi and Sokhumi — which the group studied for the past two years and only recently agreed upon — has still not been presented to the parties. In fact, the paper has again been delayed and will not be presented at tomorrow's meeting of the Group with the representatives of the Abkhaz separatist leadership. We cannot fail to express our disappointment in that regard.

With regard to the Kodory valley part of Abkhazia, we can state with full authority that Georgia has shouldered all its responsibilities. Moreover, we call for full transparency in the valley, and we invite all interested parties — both international organizations and others — to visit the valley for the purpose of verification. Here, I must emphasize that the most dangerous developments are taking place right now in the valley area, where, according to our confirmed reports, the Abkhaz military, together with Russian mercenaries, are concentrating in preparation for an attack against the Georgian-controlled territory. The recent failure of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia to conduct patrols in the valley, which was the result of obstruction by the Russian peacekeeping forces and by the Abkhaz side, only confirms our worst fear that any minute now — and I do not exaggerate — those forces may unleash a provocation that could lead to the resumption of hostilities.

I wish I could stop here. But I must voice our concern at the fact that almost 80 per cent of the population of separatist Abkhazia has been granted Russian Federation citizenship. That development has finally brought about a unique situation in which Russia has multiple capacities: facilitator of the peace process and sole peacekeeper in the separatist region, the overwhelming majority of whose population consists of Russian citizens. On whose side is the conflict, then? Surely, it is no longer on the Abkhaz side.

The Abkhazia and Tskhinvali — the former South Ossetia — regions of Georgia have degenerated into areas of lawlessness where grave violations of human rights and acts of terrorism have become the normal pattern of life. The Abkhaz separatist regime has tarnished itself by carrying out the ethnic cleansing of the predominantly Georgian population, expelling 300,000 people from their places of permanent residence. The data that we possess clearly indicate that the situation in those regions has created a breeding ground for terrorism, drug trafficking and illicit arms smuggling.

Yet we cherish the hope that goodwill will prevail. We are proud of the heritage of friendly relations between the Georgian and the Russian peoples. We still strive towards a friendship with the great Russian people that is rooted in equality and mutual respect, not in intimidation and continuous deceit. Therefore, we appeal to the Russian authorities to desist from carrying out terrorism against a friendly neighbouring State, against its people and against its President. Any military action against my country will have catastrophic repercussions on the entire Caucasus region. We appeal to the Security Council not to allow that to happen.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Georgia for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker on my list is the representative of Yugoslavia. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Šahović (Yugoslavia): At the outset, allow me, Sir, to congratulate you on your assumption of the

presidency of the Security Council and to express our appreciation to you for convening this meeting, which provides an opportunity for a broader debate on an issue that is of concern to us all.

The Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), at the beginning of today's debate, eloquently expressed their concern and indicated the course to be followed in our future counter-terrorism efforts. We thank them for that.

The Security Council gave substance to its resolve to combat international terrorism by adopting a landmark resolution — resolution 1373 (2001) — which has become the basis for the broadest possible international coalition against terrorism.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee — unique in the breadth of its mandate — has become the focal point for counter-terrorism action within the United Nations. It provides an effective mechanism for implementing the resolution and for enabling continuity of international action in this field, particularly on the basis of inter-State cooperation. Yugoslavia fully supports the work of the CTC. We would also like to express our appreciation for the outstanding, energetic and committed leadership of CTC Chairman Sir Jeremy Greenstock.

The achievements of the Security Council in countering this global threat have once again proved that the United Nations is uniquely positioned to serve as the legitimate forum for an international counter-terrorism coalition, as it can ensure that the greatest possible number of States are able and willing to take the necessary steps to oppose terrorism.

The fight against terrorism cannot be won solely by focusing on mechanisms aimed at eliminating individual terrorist groups, since terrorism is not an isolated phenomenon. Instead, it should be viewed in the context from which terrorist activities arise. In its counter-terrorism efforts, the United Nations must focus on the broader picture. As the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism stated in its recent report, it is necessary for the United Nations to reassert the main purposes of the United Nations Charter, the core of which has been threatened by terrorism. We have identified in this report certain important points and recommendations that warrant the attention of the United Nations membership as a basis for further enhancing United Nations engagement in the field of counter-terrorism.

Resolution 1373 (2001) notes "the increase, in various regions of the world, of acts of terrorism motivated by intolerance or extremism". It also calls for the prevention of movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls.

Yugoslavia has been faced with both extremism and illegal border crossings in the province of Kosovo and Metohija. We welcome the enhanced efforts by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to address these problems, and we expect the Mission to continue to improve its measures in these areas. My Government reiterates its readiness, in line with resolution 1244 (1999), to enhance cooperation with UNMIK and KFOR with a view to preventing and suppressing acts of terrorism.

Regrettably, organized crime, whose close connection with terrorism has been firmly established, figures high on the list of acute problems affecting South-eastern Europe.

Yugoslavia is fully committed to adequately addressing this issue. At the national level, Yugoslavia has recently adopted laws on combating organized crime at both the federal level and at the level of the Republic of Serbia, and a new law on the prevention of money laundering took effect in Yugoslavia in July this year. At the international level, we have ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary protocols, as well as the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime. At the regional level, we are fully committed to dealing with this issue within the South-eastern European Cooperation Process, which Yugoslavia is currently chairing, as well as within the framework of the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe.

My country is also bound by most international anti-terrorist treaties. We have ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and signed the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. Both are now before Parliament pending ratification. Bilaterally, Yugoslavia has signed treaties with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia related to the struggle against terrorism, organized crime and illegal

migration. Yugoslavia is regionally fully engaged in raising awareness of the danger of terrorism.

We are, of course, also engaged in a dialogue with the CTC. My Government has submitted both the initial and supplementary reports and would like to take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate its readiness for future cooperation. In order to make its full contribution to the fight against terrorism, my country needs, and would greatly appreciate, international assistance.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Yugoslavia for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Costa Rica. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Stagno (Costa Rica) (*spoke in Spanish*): I am pleased to address the Security Council on behalf of the 19 member States of the Rio Group, during consideration of the fourth quarterly report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001).

I should like to begin by thanking Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Committee, for his excellent work at the helm of the Committee and for the presentation this morning of his report.

A year after the regrettable terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the Rio Group categorically reiterates its condemnation and rejection of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. We the member States of the Group firmly support all cooperation and coordination measures adopted at the international and regional level in order to combat terrorism, on the basis of strict respect for human rights, the rule of law, international humanitarian law and other norms and principles of general international law.

We the member States of the Rio Group are firmly committed to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). Where it has been necessary, and in order fully to comply with the obligations set out in that resolution, our countries have prepared new legislation and have ratified or initiated the process of ratification of those international ant-terrorism conventions that had not been ratified earlier.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has the fundamental task of establishing a constructive dialogue with all States Members of the United Nations in order to ensure that all nations have adopted effective measures to prevent, eradicate and punish terrorist acts. The success of the Committee depends on its capacity to generate ongoing communication between this Organization and its Member States in order to strengthen intergovernmental and inter-institutional cooperation and assistance in the fight against terrorism.

We the member States of the Rio Group appreciate the opportunity for a constructive dialogue provided by the submission and consideration of national reports. We recognize the value of the Committee's recommendations, while noting, as indicated by Ambassador Greenstock himself, that this body does not exercise judicial functions or seek to judge the conduct of States.

The Rio Group notes with satisfaction the submission of more than 261 national reports, in accordance with resolution 1373 (2001). We appreciate the excellent work done by the Committee, which has enabled it to consider, with professionalism and transparency, the majority of these reports. We note in particular the progress achieved in the second round of exchanges.

We have noted that a small group of States has not yet submitted initial reports. While we recognize that some of those States have structural problems which might have made it difficult to prepare their respective reports, we deem it essential that they submit those reports as soon as possible. Therefore we urge them to contact the Committee's experts, who are prepared to help them overcome any practical difficulties they are facing.

We welcome the presentation of the Committee's programme of work for the fifth 90-day period in document S/2002/1075. We welcome the Committee's intention to finalize its consideration of the second round of letters before 31 December this year as well as to compile a list of actions undertaken by various international, regional and subregional organizations.

We are pleased at the Committee's determination to strengthen its contacts and cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in order to create positive synergy among the various multilateral efforts aimed at countering terrorism. In this context, we would mention the adoption, at the thirty-second General Assembly of the Organization of American

States, of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism and of a resolution on human rights and terrorism — resolution 1906 (XXXII-0/02), dated 3 June 2002.

We have noted, however, that regional organizations can only act within the respective legislative mandates and in accordance with their constitutions. In this framework, cooperation between these organizations and the Committee should be carried out with strict compliance for these mandates. It is essential for these States which make up the various regional and subregional entities to consider the role which each of them can play in combating this crime.

We have observed the intention of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to remain in constant contact with the High Commissioner for Human Rights. This Committee must always be aware of the interrelationship between combating terrorism and the full observance of human rights.

We the member States of the Rio Group are aware that combating terrorism means attacking structural conditions which promote terrorism. With this in mind, we feel it necessary to achieve the goals enshrined in the Millennium Declaration, substantially reducing levels of poverty and improving conditions for health, housing, education and democracy throughout the world.

Moreover, the Rio Group is pleased with the increase in international cooperation to combat terrorism. In this context, we have noted with satisfaction renewed bilateral assistance as well as technical assistance, and financial cooperation undertaken through the Committee.

In addition, we must reiterate our concern at the financial situation of the Committee. We feel it essential to apportion sufficient resources to the Committee so that it can effectively carry out its work.

The members of the Rio Group are aware that combating terrorism must lead us to build more open and tolerant societies. Combating this scourge must promote the creation of a true culture of peace, tolerance and solidarity. The members of the Rio Group are firmly committed to this objective.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Costa Rica for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Egypt. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Aboul Gheit (Egypt) (*spoke in Arabic*): There is no doubt that nowadays there is a consensus on the importance of collective international effort to combat terrorism, suppress terrorist acts, arrest those who commit them, and block their funding resources.

The tragic events of 11 September have focused the world's attention on the fact that there is no alternative to global international cooperation to combat this phenomenon, which knows no boundaries and belongs to no religion or culture. Those who perpetrate these terrorist acts belong to all religions and cultures, as do their victims.

Egypt is among those countries that have suffered from terrorism, having been the victim of different terrorist acts. This led it to adopt early on legal and security measures in order to confront this phenomenon. Experience demonstrated to us that the fight against it cannot be confined to a security or a political approach. In addition to the security and political aspects, we must include economic, social and legal ones, as well as questions of human rights, in order to achieve concrete results when faced with this criminal action.

Such an approach requires us to deal with international terrorism comprehensively, in a way that takes into account its many manifestations, different causes, and the means to combat it under its different guises.

In this context, we must not confuse terrorism — which we refuse, condemn and combat — with the legitimate right to self-defence against foreign occupation. This is a legitimate defence that is in agreement with the principles of resisting aggression, occupation, the usurping of rights, and the obliteration of identity. Exercising this right was illustrated by popular resistance in Europe and in the United States in order to end foreign occupation. It was also exercised by people in Latin America, Asia and Africa, in order to gain independence. It is a right confirmed by international law and the United Nations Charter, and by the resolutions and declarations promulgated by this international Organization.

During the past year, the United Nations has shown that it is an effective instrument for coordinating

international efforts to combat terrorism. On that basis, Egypt resolved to be among the first countries to respond favourably to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). In fact, Egypt presented two complete reports to the newly formed Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), pursuant to that resolution, describing the measures and actions taken by the Government of Egypt to combat terrorism.

Furthermore, within the same context, the Egyptian parliament last June enacted a new statute to combat money laundering. That ensures the integration of the national measures to fight terrorism with international criteria in this regard.

The war against international terrorism and its manifestations must be waged forcefully. It is crucial, however, when waging this war, that we be vigilant to certain factors that cannot be neglected. Among these is the fact that this war requires the involvement of the entire international community, and not of a few nations. In the context of these efforts, we should not fall into any trap that international terrorism prepares for us, namely, the appearance of disagreements or tensions among different members of the international community.

This war should rather be waged by a broad-based international coalition, in accordance with agreed-upon international laws and with Security Council resolutions and other international conventions.

We are convinced that what we have mentioned previously is an extremely important point, one about which we must be careful, given the dangers and nefarious effects that this may have on our common efforts. This point relates to kindling tensions between the different entities of the international community.

Egypt is convinced that this international Organization, as an effective instrument that represents international will and legality, can play a pioneering role in the fight against terrorism. We therefore expect the United Nations to pursue its role and fulfil its responsibilities in that regard. Egypt will honour its obligations by supporting the efforts of the Organization and by cooperating with it to collectively succeed in combating terrorism and ending its evils.

In conclusion, we would like to recognize the efforts of the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Sir Jeremy Greenstock. We appreciate his hard work, patience, determination and complete credibility in seeking to implement the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) without any problems or tensions. It is thanks to his efforts that we have been able to get to where we are today in our international efforts. We thank him for his efforts.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Egypt for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of India. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Nambiar (India): We extend our warmest congratulations to you, Mr. President, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month. We wish you success in dealing with the complicated issues engaging the attention of this body. We would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate Bulgaria on the work achieved during the month of its presidency, coinciding as it did with the anniversary of the attacks of 11 September and the general debate in the General Assembly. I also take this opportunity to congratulate Angola, Chile, Germany, Pakistan and Spain on their election by the General Assembly to the Council beginning next year.

We commend your initiative, Mr. President, to convene this open meeting of the Council on the subject of counter-terrorism, which is the overriding concern of the international community today. One year after the catastrophe of 11 September, such a meeting is opportune to review the progress achieved in our common endeavour to extirpate this phenomenon from our midst and to assess what more needs to be done in this regard.

For some decades, global terrorism has fixed its malign attention upon many countries across the world, bringing in its wake the pain and waste of human tragedy through wanton murders, mindless mayhem and indiscriminate destruction. In recent years this phenomenon has become more pervasive, organized and networked, arising as it has from the debris of the polarizations, divisions and conflicts that characterized the cold war era.

The response of the international community to this challenge had, until recently, been generally episodic, sometimes apathetic, and characterized often by tokenism. Perhaps this was due to a sense of

immunity felt by some societies from the worst manifestations of this phenomenon. Without their conscious engagement, political will and determination, no struggle against terrorism could become a global reality. States that were victims of terrorism, which had hitherto faced this challenge on their own, now find support and sympathy. Indeed, they have now been asked to join the coalition to combat this global evil.

We in India believe that terrorism is a common enemy of all peoples, of all beliefs and of all religions. It is a disorder that seeks to undermine the peaceful, democratic and cooperative order that most civil societies aspire to attain. The act of terror is intended to cause physical, psychological, social and political damage on a scale that is meant to destabilize communities and to disrupt and retard peace, economic progress and development, social harmony and political institution-building. We know from experience that open, liberal and democratic societies are particularly vulnerable.

India has been a victim of State-sponsored, cross-border terrorism for two decades now, with a horrendous toll of tens of thousands of persons killed. The recent terrorist attack in a place of worship in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, left over 30 innocent men, women and children dead and hundreds of others wounded. The determination of the people of the state of Jammu and Kashmir to exercise their electoral right to choose their representatives has been marred by a campaign of intimidation and terror inspired from across the border. That campaign has been designed specifically to foster a climate of fear and instability. But, as is abundantly clear in all democratic societies and as has been expressly confirmed in this case as well, the preferred option invariably is that of the ballot over the bullet. Our commitment to the preservation of the rule of law also remains undiminished.

The international community has responded to the collective challenge created by terrorism and its backers through resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The global war against terrorism has so far been successfully conducted against Al Qaeda and has resulted in the removal of the regressive and obscurantist Taliban regime in Afghanistan. Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) has sent a clear and unambiguous message that the world community will no longer tolerate terrorists or their sponsors; that the international community is determined to hold the perpetrators and instigators of terror to account; and that the civilized world will no longer permit such acts to be conducted with impunity. India unreservedly supports resolution 1373 (2001).

The anguish and suffering caused by terrorism is well known to us. We have fought this terror and will continue to do so with unflinching determination and resolve. We have also gained valuable lessons from this tragic period. It is against that background that we would like to share with the Security Council some suggestions that we hope will be beneficial to the implementation of the counter-terrorism resolution and a more effective response from the Council and the Committee to this grave threat to international peace and security.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) has worked with unceasing effort to coordinate an international approach to tackling international terrorism. We commend Ambassador Greenstock and his colleagues on the Committee, as well as the experts who have helped in furthering the Committee's work, for their untiring labour and productive results. We appreciate the fact that the Chairman of the Committee has held regular briefing sessions for Member States on the progress made by the Committee in implementing the resolution.

Member States have responded promptly to the resolution, judging by the fact that over 170 national reports have been received by the CTC in the first round of reporting, while 83 countries have submitted a second round of reports. This reflects the importance the membership attaches to the work of the Committee and the support it enjoys across the board. I would like to reiterate here that India is fully committed to implementing its obligations under resolution 1373 (2001). We have submitted two reports so far.

The CTC has been doing commendable work in persuading Member States to take legislative and other measures that comply with resolution 1373 (2001). But there is a long way to go before we can say we have been able to make resolution 1373 (2001) really effective and operational. It is not beyond the knowledge of the Council that even when Member States have ratified other anti-terrorism conventions there has been more than one instance of blatant non-compliance. Neither the United Nations nor the Member States affected has been able to do much about

it. Therefore, enforceability of violations assumes significance.

I would like draw the particular attention of the Council to sub-paragraphs 2(b), (d) and (e) and 3(a) of resolution 1373 (2001). They deal with what I would call cross-border or transnational terrorism. These sub-paragraphs mandate Members to take actions to prevent the financial planning and facilitation of terrorism against other States. Sub-paragraph 2(e) calls upon States to bring perpetrators of such offences to justice. Member States may say they have complied with these provisions in letter, but how is the CTC or Security Council going to account for the complaint of a Member State which is a victim of such cross-border terrorist acts? What is the action that can be taken against errant Member States?

There is a growing momentum towards ratification of all twelve sectoral conventions on terrorism. Countries have also either strengthened existing legislation to tackle terrorism and strengthened institutions, procedures and mechanisms to combat the financing of terrorism, or, where these are absent, have begun them. These achievements should not be underestimated. The approach adopted so far by the CTC to elicit information and then to probe countries in a manner which encourages them to consider the deficiencies in their legal system has served a useful purpose.

However, some work still remains. There are countries which have not submitted any report, because of lack of capacity or other reasons. An approach by the CTC to provide technical assistance, where required, may be useful in such a context. There have also been references to a possible regional approach. This may not be relevant in regions where terrorism emanates from within the region.

I have earlier reiterated that resolution 1373 (2001) marks a watershed in our common combat against terrorism. In our view, it is a timely and ambitious undertaking of the Security Council in fulfilment of its responsibility to maintain international peace and security. The Council must act swiftly and resolutely to implement the counter-terrorism resolution with neither fear nor favour. I compliment the Council on the purposeful start it has made and would like to assure you that the Council and its Committee will have my delegation's full support in the fulfilment of their mandate.

The President (*spoke in French*): The last speaker on my list this evening is the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Lamani (Organization of the Islamic Conference) (*spoke in Arabic*): At the outset, I would like to express our sincere congratulations to you, Mr. President, and through you to your country, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of October. We are confident that the work of the Council will be successfully steered under your wise leadership. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, for his statement this morning, and Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock, the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), for his eloquent explanation of the important achievements of the Committee he chairs.

Today, we believe that the convening of this open meeting of the Council is a further step within the framework of the tireless international efforts being undertaken by the Council in combating the scourge of terrorism.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) has constantly condemned terrorism on the basis of the noble ethical and humanitarian principles that are adhered to by its member States, and which stem from its religious and cultural heritage, proscribing all forms of injustice, aggression and intolerance, as well as the organization's adherence to international consensus and agreement on combating terrorism in all its forms and eliminating its causes.

Based upon this — and after the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference held in Tehran in 1997, which reaffirmed Islam's condemnation of terrorism — the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism was drafted and later adopted at the twenty-sixth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Burkina Faso in 1999.

Successive OIC Ministerial Conferences have reiterated their commitment to this Convention, in particular those articles stressing the commitment to refrain from initiating, participating in, financing or instigating support for terrorist action in any form, and to those other articles that require the member States not to use their territories as a basis for masterminding or organizing terrorist acts.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of member States of the OIC held two extraordinary meetings. The first was in Doha on 10 October 2001, in the aftermath of the 11 September 2001 terrorist acts, and it stressed that these acts run counter to the tolerant teachings of Islam and called for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a plan of action to combat terrorism.

The second meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur in April 2002. The Ministers stressed the urgent need to reach an international consensus on a definition of terrorism. They also decided to establish a 14-member open-ended ministerial-level committee on international terrorism. During the annual coordination meeting in New York, held on 17 September 2002, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the OIC member States finalized the composition of this committee with the following States: Malaysia, Qatar, Iran, the Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Pakistan, Syria, Egypt, Morocco, Palestine, Djibouti, Tunisia and Indonesia. The Government of Algeria has gracefully offered to host the first meeting in February 2003.

Both the Security Council and the General Assembly have adopted a number of important resolutions calling for the elimination of terrorism and for the establishment of serious rules for collective international effort, under the auspices of the United Nations, to take a unified stand against international terrorism.

The spread of acts of terrorism all over the world and the expansion of the phenomenon of extremism in all mankind's beliefs confirms that the phenomenon of terrorism is one and is not restricted to one people or ethnic group or religion.

The international community stands on the pillars of cultural, religious, scholarly and philosophical diversity, and such diversity should not be allowed to adversely affect the unity of this international community. In this regard, perhaps the best example would be a quotation from a statement delivered by French President Mr. Jacques Chirac at UNESCO on 15 October 2001 on the role of cultures and the different courses of their evolution:

(*spoke in French*)

> "To be sure, cultures do not all develop at the same pace. They reach their zenith, then decline; they experience periods of influence and expansion, as well as times of silence and contraction. And yet, they all continue to live in the present in our collective memory. They fashion our identity and our raison d'être. They bring light and pleasure to our existence, the marvels of poetry and the fine arts, they open the door to knowledge and transcendence. They also ponder the dark side of things, questioning mysteries and riddles. Together, in equal shares, they have brought light, progress and ethical rigour to humanity."

(*spoke in Arabic*)

It is important to state that when we condemn terrorism, we should, at the same time, also condemn attempts to abolish the distinction between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples against colonial domination or foreign occupation.

The determination of our member States in their call for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to differentiate between it and the right of peoples to resist occupation, and to take all necessary measures to completely eliminate international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, stems from the fact that they suffered during the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century from foreign occupation and achieved their independence and freedom after long and bitter struggles for which they paid a high price. Many areas of our world are still suffering from the consequences of the preceding colonial era with regard to the demarcation of their boundaries. Therefore, we do not want any legitimate struggle to end occupation to be labelled as terrorism.

In conclusion, it is imperative for all of us as members of the international community to continue our efforts against terrorism. We must refrain from applying double standards in dealing with this grave phenomenon. Our endeavours in this direction should be undertaken along with the effort to continue our support for dialogue among civilizations, in order to shoulder our responsibility to stand against the attempts to create distances by feeding the feelings of hatred and abhorrence. We must all support the foundations of coexistence — respect and cooperation among all peoples — to achieve peace and development.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for his kind words addressed to me. I invite Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, to speak to respond to the questions raised and comments made.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock: Just a few comments to pick up on the two points that came out of some interesting presentations this afternoon focusing particularly on those issues that are of direct relevance to the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).

Several delegations — I think Yemen was the first this afternoon — have mentioned the importance of the 12 international conventions against terrorism. That is something that the Counter-Terrorism Committee has repeatedly referred to. It is also becoming increasingly relevant to each Member State with regard to the adoption of the right legislation and ensuring that it meets the standards of resolution 1373 (2001). I am very pleased to notice that some delegations have picked up the importance of that reference, but I think every Member State needs to realize that the 12 anti-terrorist conventions have a very clear and broad relevance to what we are trying to do under resolution 1373 (2001). We need to keep on reminding people and get the regional and international organizations to take this up with greater momentum, because that is the quickest and clearest legislative route to meeting most of the standards of resolution 1373 (2001).

I should also like, in passing, to thank again those members of the wider United Nations community that are being particularly proactive in helping their regions or offering assistance and in generating the spirit that we need in cooperation between States. I mentioned one or two in my address this morning, but I would like to thank in particular Australia, which is doing an enormous job in the Asian and Pacific regions, and Algeria, which, in the African Union and in the Organization of the Islamic Conference, has taken a lead in trying to bring people together in regional and wider groups. There are many others. I noticed that Algeria is not speaking in this debate, but it deserves some credit for recent initiatives.

I notice that one or two statements — Liechtenstein and the European Union are two that come to mind — focused on minimum requirements and the weakest link, something that Norway referred to this morning. Again, people should be aware that a weak link breaks the whole chain and this is a global effort. That is why the CTC has focused above all on capacity-building. I am going to come back to it in a second, but recalling the importance of the weakest link as a vulnerability in the counter-terrorist effort and as a huge factor in what we are trying to do in the CTC is very important.

That is why it is also important that we should be mainstreaming counter-terrorism. I think that during our next period we will look more deeply into the interconnection between counter-terrorism and countering other forms of international organized crime, and, indeed, preserving security in all sorts of ways across the broad spectrum of United Nations business. But getting counter-terrorism into the standard work that we do in security, development and combating crime is very important.

The last area is one raised by India, which I think is quite important. We are going to come to it in the CTC. It is enforcement and enforceability. I think that Member States are right to raise that. We have not gotten to it yet in the CTC, because we have to start with capacity-building and we have to focus in the early period on creating political momentum; in those two areas we create an objectivity in what we are doing. India, I think, said neither fear nor favour in these matters — and objectivity, which will make it more possible, if we succeed in those first two areas, to deal with the hard cases. When we have established — we are half way to it, but we have not done it yet — that objectivity and the Committee feels able to move on in unanimity to some of the questions of enforcement, then I think that we can consider how we approach failures to meet the necessary standard. But I would also add that enforcement is a matter for the Security Council as a whole, and not for the Counter-Terrorism Committee. We would need to bring those failures to the Security Council, and not try to deal with them ourselves. We have to do the analysis and the groundwork on particular cases. I hope that before I finish my job as Chairman of the Committee, we will begin to focus on those areas that really need attention.

I look forward to further interventions when you recall this debate, Mr. President, and I am grateful to you for presiding today over a very interesting set of exchanges.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank Sir Jeremy Greenstock for his clarifications. The Council will continue consideration of this agenda item on Monday, 7 October 2002, at 3 p.m.

The meeting was suspended at 6.35 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.4618 (Resumption 2)

Security Council

Fifty-seventh year

Provisional

4618th meeting

Tuesday, 8 October 2002, 10 a.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Belinga-Eboutou	(Cameroon)
Members:	Bulgaria	Mr. Tafrov
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Colombia	Mr. Franco
	France	Mr. Levitte
	Guinea	Mr. Traoré
	Ireland	Mr. Ryan
	Mauritius	Mr. Koonjul
	Mexico	Mr. Aguilar Zinser
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Russian Federation	Mr. Karev
	Singapore	Ms. Lee
	Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Mekdad
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Harrison
	United States of America	Mr. Rostow

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

02-62185 (E)

The meeting resumed at 10.10 a.m.

The President (*spoke in French*): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Lebanon, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Diab (Lebanon) took the seat reserved for him at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President (*spoke in French*): The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Peru. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. de Rivero (Peru) (*spoke in Spanish*): First, I want to say that Peru fully endorses the statement made last Friday by the Ambassador of Costa Rica on behalf of the Rio Group.

On the question before the Council, I must say what I have always said in the Council: the Government and people of Peru have zero tolerance for terrorism. That is why we are a party to the 12 United Nations conventions to combat international terrorism and we are working in close contact with the Counter-Terrorism Committee to implement the measures established by resolution 1373 (2001).

In its resolute cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Peru has contributed a specialist to the team of experts. A few days ago, within the established time period, we submitted our second national report to the Committee. That report describes Peru's legislation to tackle comprehensively the eradication of terrorism. The report details all the types of links existing between terrorism and drug trafficking and the way our criminal legislation is dealing with the issue. The second report also explains the various criminal acts that have been made punishable under the law in order to combat the financing of terrorism, as well as measures that have been adopted with respect to border security and travel documentation, such as passports and other documents.

Peru has repeatedly affirmed that in the fight against terrorism, Governments must strictly respect the human rights of the population. We say that out of experience because many times in the fight against terrorism conducted by the autocratic Government of Mr. Fujimori, the human rights of innocent people in my country were violated. Those violations are now being punished, and the victims are being vindicated and compensated by the current, democratic Government.

With the same emphasis with which we underline the violations of human rights by Governments, my Government calls on the international community to denounce as violators of human rights the armed groups practicing terrorism, as Amnesty International did years ago. However — I must be very frank before the Council — there are still democratic, Western Governments that appear not to have understood the nature of asymmetrical conflict. They are reluctant to go before the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva or the Third Committee in New York and denounce the armed groups practising terrorism as violators of human rights. I hope, as India stated in the Council last January, that the Council will find a way to agree on a list of terrorist organizations. It is necessary that the international community be aware of who are the real authors of this asymmetrical conflict, in order not to have conflicting abstract concepts of terrorism, which is like boxing against a shadow.

We must also bring to the attention of the Council that the humanitarian institution of political exile must not be debased. The current globalization of terrorism requires that countries accepting refugees should attentively examine the requests for political exile that they receive, in order to avoid risking extending the coverage of that humanitarian institution to possible authors of terrorist acts. Likewise, it is essential that we maintain a vigilant attitude towards certain political refugees so that they cannot use their legal status to carry out propaganda activities and financing for terrorism.

In a globalized world, we must be alert to terrorism. For example, just a few miles from Manhattan, a small group of Shining Path militants has recently held propaganda demonstrations calling for the freedom of their terrorist leaders in Peru. Similarly, we have heard news of a recruitment campaign being conducted by another small group from the Shining

Path, coordinating its European activities from Sweden.

No country can feel itself immune from the impact of terrorism and it is increasingly obvious that resolute and genuine international cooperation is needed to combat this scourge. For all of these reasons, Peru reiterates its firm commitment to that purpose.

The President (*spoke in French*): The next speaker on my list is the representative of Israel. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Lancry (Israel) (*spoke in French*): Permit me, Sir, to congratulate you in French, a language that you wield so admirably. I believe that every member of the international community and of the Security Council duly appreciates your linguistic talents, particularly in this language, which you imbue with undeniable poetic grace. I wish to express my joy at seeing you in the presidency of the Security Council and also to thank your predecessor, our friend Ambassador Stefan Tafrov of Bulgaria, for his excellent work as President of the Council last month. I wish you every success in your undertakings and in the difficult tasks that await you this month.

(*spoke in English*)

In the year since the horrific events of 11 September, the international community, and particularly this Council, have worked with great resolve and determination to adopt measures that will substantially hinder the ability of terrorist organizations to perpetrate their evil acts.

Israel continues to strongly support and cooperate with the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and extends its congratulations to its Chairman, Sir Jeremy Greenstock, for his most capable leadership. We fully support the counter-terrorist measures that the Council has established, as well as the CTC's efforts to monitor their implementation. Much important progress has been made and much more remains to be done.

As a country that has endured the perpetration of countless acts of terrorism on its soil and which continues to deal with that threat on a daily basis, Israel is acutely aware of the dangers terrorism poses to free and open societies and of the need to combat it uncompromisingly and without fear. Israel also understands the challenges facing certain States that have little experience in battling terrorism. Israel stands ready to assist those States by sharing the many strategies and techniques it has developed in its decades-long struggle against terror.

The tragic events of 11 September have taught the world many important lessons about terrorism and the threat it poses to all civilized nations. First and foremost, the world has recognized the fact that terrorism does not exist in a vacuum, but can survive only with the support and complicity of States. Resolution 1373 (2001) was predicated on the conviction that if we deny terrorists the safe harbour and financial and logistical support they currently receive from States, we will have dealt a serious blow to the global terrorist infrastructure. These States and others that support terrorism must be targeted no less than the terrorists themselves.

Without the training areas and safe harbour that Al-Qaeda enjoyed in Afghanistan, the attacks of 11 September would likely have been impossible. In the Middle East, many terrorist groups receive training and funding from States in the region, including payments of tens of thousands of United States dollars to the families of suicide bombers. We have also learned that the amount of money and training required to perpetrate a massive act of terrorism is frighteningly small. Just as only a few determined individuals and a relatively small amount of money succeeded in shocking the world on 11 September, it takes only one country granting safe harbour and financial and logistical support to terrorists to sustain a large, complex and deadly organization.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee must therefore insist on full compliance with resolution 1373 (2001) by every United Nations Member State. Whereas the cooperation of 180 or 185 Member States on issues such as sustainable development or combating HIV/AIDS is generally considered an extraordinary achievement, the failure of even one State to comply with the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) could portend widespread disaster.

The CTC must look carefully and comprehensively at each country's report. It must scrutinize and draw attention to gaps, failures and oversights. It must possess the will, determination and courage to expose and confront those States that have failed to fulfil their responsibilities under resolution 1373 (2001) — a resolution adopted under Chapter VII

of the Charter in recognition of the threat to international peace and security posed by terrorists. The consequences of failure are potentially so severe that to turn a blind eye to even one State's failure to abide by its responsibilities is to threaten the security of the entire world.

Another lesson we have learned is that, even in the face of overwhelming evidence, certain parties continue to fabricate distinctions between different types of terror in a deliberate attempt to obscure and divert the international community's fight against terrorism. These parties maintain that differences exist between so-called good terrorism and bad terrorism, between the justifiable targeting of civilians and the unjustifiable targeting of civilians.

Israel believes that such distinctions are not only wrong and contrary to the most basic principles of international law, but that they are also profoundly dangerous. Accepting that terrorism can be legitimate under certain political conditions threatens to severely undermine those parties willing to resolve disputes through peaceful means. If the international community tolerates any act of terrorism as a legitimate tactic, it risks discouraging the very methods it has championed for the peaceful resolution of disputes.

Furthermore, accepting that there are different kinds of terrorism will weaken the international community's war on terrorism by allowing States to take shelter behind the argument that the type of terrorism they support is of the "justifiable" kind. We must defend the principle that no cause or grievance ever justifies the deliberate and indiscriminate targeting of civilians. We must define terrorism on the basis of what one does, not what one does it for.

As the Secretary-General declared in the aftermath of the attacks of 11 September, and as he has emphasized on other occasions,

> "There can be no acceptance of those who would seek to justify the deliberate taking of innocent civilian life, regardless of cause or grievance. If there is one universal principle that all peoples can agree on, surely it is that." (*A/56/PV.12, p. 3*)

The cause of terrorism is fundamentally the success of terrorism. If terrorist organizations and their patrons see that they can engage in morally abhorrent tactics without losing sympathy or international standing, it will merely embolden them and those who emulate them. If terrorist tactics succeed in intimidating the international community and extracting concessions from it, we are only inviting further terror and run the risk of destabilizing vast regions of the globe.

The success of any terrorist organization serves as an inspiration to terrorist organizations elsewhere. Conversely, the defeat of terrorism anywhere, and our collective refusal never to succumb to its threats, will send a clear message to terrorists everywhere. If we are to be victorious in our campaign to rid the world of terrorism, we must clearly demonstrate our resolve never to reward terrorism or to allow terrorists to succeed in their goals.

Those who trample our most fundamental values by targeting innocent civilians, and those regimes that do not act to prevent such atrocities by failing to fulfil their obligations under resolution 1373 (2001), must be made to pay a price. It is the responsibility of the Security Council to set a high price for such actions and to take the steps necessary to exact it.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Israel for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Burkina Faso. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Kafando (Burkina Faso) (*spoke in French*): It is both a pleasure and a source of pride for me to see you, Sir, presiding over this important body. As you are well aware, these sentiments are first and foremost due to the very strong personal ties that bind us, as well as to my delegation's confidence that, under your presidency, the Security Council will surely carry out useful work. That confidence is also borne out by our knowledge of your thoroughness, competence and sense of duty. We would also like to congratulate your predecessor, Ambassador Tafrov, on having presided over the work of the Council last month with such great skill.

It took the disaster of 11 September 2001 for the entire world to comprehend the tragic and hideous nature of terrorism in all its dimensions. Until that time, this had been for all of us something that happened to other people. The barbaric acts we witnessed for over a decade in Algeria and those in Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, Egypt and other places had

theretofore been reported as news briefs and events that barely intruded on our tranquillity. But today, in both our collective and individual memories, terrorism represents a terrible reality and a real wound; so much so that some even avoid using the term terrorism because of its emotional resonance. What is important is that we have decided to combat this scourge collectively and resolutely.

The anti-terrorist effort begun last year mobilized the entire international community, which is now united in a spirit of survival. Not since the anti-Nazi coalition has the world had such a keen awareness of a common enemy. Immediately after the events of 11 September, most States strengthened their national legislation with regard to combating terrorism. On the multilateral level, the United Nations has taken a decisive role in this crusade by adopting resolutions on the question and by establishing the Counter-Terrorism Committee. Impressive resources have also been mobilized in this effort.

Despite all those efforts, however, there is still much to be done. The fall of the Taliban regime and the destruction of their sanctuary in Afghanistan, as well as the arrest of some terrorists, and their detention, including at Guantanamo, have not yet served to eradicate the Al Qaeda organization, which continues to defy the world by threatening to carry out biological terrorism. At the same time, the financial networks of that terrorist organization have been replaced. Al Qaeda reportedly continues to receive funds from the personal inheritance of Osama bin Laden and from the proceeds of his investments. That is to say nothing of the fact that, according to United Nations experts, the financing of terrorism continues to benefit from the support of many financial intermediaries and Islamic charitable organizations. The Swiss prosecutor general, inquiring into the banking activities of terrorists in his country, has stated that most of Al Qaeda's financial assets have been converted into gold and diamonds and are now beyond the reach of banks.

Like the phoenix of Greek mythology, terrorism always rises from its ashes. Let us make no mistake: the battle we have decided to wage will be long and difficult. It is not something that can be carried out by a single State or by a group of States, regardless of their power. This is something that involves us all, and it is for that reason that we believe that the appropriate framework to pursue this effort and to achieve success is the United Nations, which is the super-national Organization par excellence with the responsibility of guaranteeing international security. Any solitary undertaking runs the risk of becoming an exercise in adventurism. That indeed was the warning of the Secretary-General when he said that

> "Even the most powerful countries know that they need to work with others, in multilateral institutions, to achieve their aims". (*A/57/PV.2*)

In our view, the anti-terrorism strategy must be based on the following three imperatives. First, it is the duty of States that have not yet done so to bring their national legislation into line with the needs of combating international terrorism. For instance, in Africa, under the aegis of the African Union, the Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism has just attained the necessary number of ratifications to enter into force. The African Union conference on terrorism recently held in Algiers also served to strengthen the legal arsenal in this regard by adopting additional protocols to that Convention.

Adapting national laws to the needs of the moment should be aimed at enhancing the vigilance of police and security services, including through careful border controls. We were stunned to learn that, before the attacks of 11 September, the main instigators had met several times in major European cities in order to plan their crimes, right under everyone's noses.

Secondly, it is essential to strengthen inter-State cooperation in this regard, especially in the area of information exchange. This is one of the most reliable preventive measures we can take to thwart terrorist plots. It is thanks to such cooperation that two of the major plotters of the 11 September attacks were neutralized in Karachi on 11 September 2002.

In this respect, the establishment by the United Nations of the Counter-Terrorism Committee has made it possible today to centralize the important and valuable information transmitted by more than 175 countries. Burkina Faso, which, together with other nations, is firmly committed to this struggle, has already submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee its report on measures taken by my country to combat terrorism.

We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, and the members of the Committee, for the remarkable work

that they have already done; the results are already evident.

Finally, everything must be done to prevent the use, by terrorists, of weapons of mass destruction. Armed only with pocket knives, they managed to cause the destruction of the twin towers. What would happen if they had weapons of mass destruction?

Such are the few thoughts that today's debate inspired. When dealing with the elusive subject of international terrorism, no one speaker can be exhaustive. Only by sharing ideas and bringing together our proposals will we be able to take a decisive step towards the eradication of international terrorism.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Burkina Faso for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Ileka (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (*spoke in French*): I would like to join earlier speakers in warmly congratulating you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council and express my delegation's satisfaction at seeing such a worthy son of Central Africa presiding over its work for the month of October.

We believe that your intellectual ability and diplomatic skills, together with your great experience of international relations, will ensure the success of the Council's work this month.

I would also like to congratulate your predecessor, Ambassador Stefan Tafrov of Bulgaria, and express my sincere gratitude to him for having guided the work of the Security Council so ably and energetically during previous month.

International terrorism is a threat to international peace and security. A concerted response by the entire international community and all peace-loving States will be required if we are to put an end to it. It undermines the very principles that underlie our universal Organization.

The horrific events of 11 September 2001 showed clearly that no State is spared the scourge of terrorism. Current scientific developments are disturbing, and suggest the possibility that biological, bacteriological, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction could be used for terrorist purposes.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has always advocated combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and we therefore welcomed the Council's adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) on 28 September 2001, which was certainly an important first step towards curbing, if not eradicating, the scourge. We also welcome the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, so skilfully chaired by Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock of the United Kingdom.

I would like, on behalf of my delegation, to commend Ambassador Greenstock for his excellent statement last Friday on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. We would once again like to thank him, the Vice-Chairmen, the members of the United Kingdom Mission and the Secretariat for the work that they done. An impressive number of initial and supplementary national reports have been submitted and there has been a significant number of accessions to several conventions and protocols relating to the suppression of certain manifestations of terrorism.

My delegation believes that the participation of the entire international community in combating this scourge means a commitment by each State to comply with the relevant international conventions through acceding to them and through its ability to take action at the national level to ensure their full implementation.

In accordance with the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001), the Democratic Republic of the Congo has undertaken to sign all 12 international anti-terrorist conventions and protocols, which form the core of the legal arsenal in this respect. Furthermore, in an effort to standardize and give specific effect to the efforts of the international community against this scourge, my country supports initiatives designed to resolve outstanding issues, in particular the adoption of a comprehensive convention and the convening of an international conference on terrorism. Such initiatives would round out commitments and actions at our disposal to combat terrorism.

At the national level, my country's commitment was given substance by presidential decree 70/2001 of 26 September 2001, which set up a national coordinating committee to combat international

terrorism. The committee, which includes representatives from the Foreign Ministry, the Transport Ministry, the Interior Ministry, the special security services, the police, the courts, customs, the central bank and other public bodies, will be deliberating on all issues relating to international terrorism, coordinating the implementation of relevant international conventions and defining, coordinating and implementing all national strategies and measures necessary to combat, prevent and suppress international terrorism, through close collaboration with foreign Governments and international organizations, in particular through increased cooperation and the full implementation of international conventions.

That committee will thus be the national body responsible for taking action to combat terrorism in the seven areas referred to in resolution 1373 (2001): legislation, financial asset controls, customs, immigration, extradition, law enforcement and arms trafficking.

In addition to having established that committee, we are in the process of drafting a law on terrorism. It is geared towards bringing the national legislation of our country into line with the principles of resolution 1373 (2001) and existing conventions, as well as to filling in any gaps in our legislation by drafting a specific law on the subject. The bill provides for, inter alia, the identification of individuals and groups involved in terrorism and terrorist activities, prosecution, judicial cooperation and penalties for the perpetrators of such acts, including those who finance them.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo and its people have been victims of the most insidious and abject form of international terrorism — State terrorism — perpetrated by neighbouring countries in flagrant violation of the Charter. We are therefore ready to promote discussion and bring to fruition our work on terrorism.

Terrorism is not limited to acts by individuals or isolated groups. It encompasses the large-scale organized activities used by States as a political instrument — activities whose nature and consequences are very serious.

It is indeed that form of terrorism — State terrorism — that we must combat fully. Its consequences are incalculable and it represents a real threat to international peace and security.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has always believed the problems facing the world today cannot be resolved by the use of force. In order to combat terrorism we must develop a universal conscientiousness and sense of unity capable of eradicating this scourge and other tragedies that threaten the very survival of the human species.

We in Congo are in agreement with what you said, Mr. President, in your brilliant statement made at the closing of the general debate in the current session of the General Assembly, that, in a situation which does not always lend itself to optimism, the peoples of the United Nations are nevertheless continuing their progress towards the future as outlined at the Millennium Summit — a world in which people will live free from all fears and from need.

In this regard, my country believes that in addition to strengthening the legal arsenal that we have to suppress terrorism, which is necessary, combating terrorism also requires an integrated approach and must take account of the political, diplomatic, economic, social and humanitarian dimensions of the problem. For, rightly or wrongly, certain individuals or groups of people feel that they are victims of injustice, and that feeling feeds intolerance.

Hence the community of nations must take an integrated and responsible approach and tackle the problems head on, including armed conflict, poverty, disarming armed groups and transnational crime in general. My country will soon be making a request for assistance to strengthen our institutions and human capacity to combat terrorism. The Democratic Republic of the Congo calls for greater solidarity and full cooperation to combat terrorism and its causes, including injustice, poverty, crime and armed conflict, so as to free people from fear, as you so well said, Mr. President, and ensure a better and prosperous future for present and future generations.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker on my list is the representative of Ukraine. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Kuchinsky (Ukraine): At the outset, I would like to warmly congratulate you, Mr. President, on your assumption of the presidency for the month of October.

I also wish to extend our gratitude to your predecessor, Mr. Stefan Tafrov, and his team for their excellent performance last month.

I would like also to thank the Secretary-General for joining us at last Friday's meeting and for his important statement, as well as Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Sir Jeremy Greenstock, for his very informative briefing on the activities of the Committee.

I have the honour to deliver the statement on behalf of the States participating in GUUAM: the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

The year that has passed since the tragic events of 11 September 2001 has not extinguished the anger and indignation of mankind caused by these terrorist acts, nor has it soothed the pain and bitterness at the loss of innocent lives. These acts became, in fact, a direct challenge to the entire civilized world and proved that no State could face the challenges of the twenty-first century alone.

As was emphasized by the Secretary-General, terrorism is an assault on the fundamental principles of law, order, human rights and the peaceful settlement of disputes — principles upon which the United Nations was built. Therefore the United Nations should play a central role in our common struggle against terrorism. In this regard we support the strategy of the United Nations approach to the issues of terrorism, which was outlined in the report of the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism.

The GUUAM Participating States believe that the Security Council is uniquely placed to facilitate cooperation between Governments in the fight against terrorism. Last year, the Council adopted the exceptionally strong and important resolution — 1373 (2001) — designed to enhance international response to the threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

We share the views expressed by previous speakers that the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) established by that resolution is making a valuable practical contribution in our common struggle. The CTC helps the world system to upgrade its anti-terrorism capability and to deny space, money and support to terrorists. As mentioned earlier by the United States and other delegations, the crucial role of the Committee in making international anti-terrorism legal instruments universal cannot be overestimated.

The CTC has established constructive dialogue with Member States. This great achievement will certainly help us to identify potential gaps and find effective ways to address them. In this regard, we are grateful to the Chairman and the members of the Committee, as well as to the experts, for promoting maximum transparency of the Committee's work.

The CTC has extended its role beyond monitoring the implementation by States of their obligations. GUUAM welcomes the CTC's activities in providing assistance to States for ensuring effective implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The character and scope of the Committee's mandate and working methods represent an important innovation and open up new possibilities for inter-State cooperation. I wish to reiterate GUUAM's continued support for the CTC in the discharge of its important duties.

Among the achievements of the CTC outlined by its Chairmen, I would like to underline its endeavours to provide all possible assistance to the multinational anti-terrorist coalition by strengthening, inter alia, the capacities of the regional organizations and groups. For their part, the GUUAM Participating States have committed themselves to consolidate their efforts in the fight against international terrorism.

At the recent GUUAM Summit, held this July in Yalta, the Presidents of the Participating States reiterated their firm positions on the issue of combating terrorism and organized crime. They reaffirmed the determination of their countries to provide political, legal and organizational bases for overcoming the challenges of international terrorism, separatism, intolerance, extremism and related illegal actions. All these commitments were included in the Declaration on Common Efforts to Ensure Stability and Security in the Region, which was signed at the GUUAM Summit.

GUUAM attaches great importance to the strengthening of its legal basis. In this regard I would like to report that at the Yalta Summit the GUUAM Participating States signed an agreement on cooperation in combating terrorism, organized crime and other dangerous types of crimes.

GUUAM fully recognizes the danger posed when the proceeds from crime are used to finance terrorist

activities. Attaching special attention to that problem, the Presidents of the participating States charged their Governments with thoroughly examining the issue of establishing close interaction between GUUAM and the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering.

The efforts of GUUAM to combat terrorism received their logical continuation during the first meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the GUUAM States, which was held here in New York at Headquarters on 18 September. At that meeting, the Ministers reiterated the importance of enhancing cooperation within GUUAM in the sphere of combating terrorism and organized crime. They expressed their readiness to elaborate specific projects in the framework of such cooperation.

Finally, let me emphasize that GUUAM stands ready to make a worthy contribution to the collective efforts of the international community in fighting terrorism.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Ukraine for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Kazakhstan. I invite her to take a seat at the Council table and to make her statement.

Ms. Jarbussynova (Kazakhstan): At the outset, I should like to thank you, Mr. President, for convening this meeting, which gives us an opportunity to share our views on a subject of the utmost importance.

The fight against international terrorism has become a matter of the highest priority since 11 September 2001. The immediate reaction of the General Assembly and of the Security Council in the days that followed the terrorist attacks confirmed the Organization's strong determination to put its legitimacy behind effective international action. The Security Council adopted resolution 1373 (2001), which tackled terrorism in an unprecedented manner and upgraded the capability of the international community to face a new global threat.

Since then, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) has stood at the forefront of the fight against terrorism. We should like to express our appreciation to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Ambassador Sir Jeremy Greenstock, for his leadership in steering the work of the Committee. Our thanks go also to the independent experts for their dedicated work. The fruitful activities of the CTC and of Member States aimed at implementing resolution 1373 (2001) have led to the elimination of numerous terrorist cells and of the channels of their financial support.

According to information provided by the CTC, more than 172 national reports were received in the first round of reporting and 83 reports have been received in the second round. My Government, fully committed to implementing resolution 1373 (2001), has submitted two reports to the Committee thus far and has engaged in dialogue with the CTC on issues related to that resolution.

We shall continue to cooperate with the CTC, and we expect from the Committee more practical results with regard to eliminating the breeding ground for new terrorist attacks. That breeding ground, we believe, still exists in Afghanistan, and it threatens international peace and security. Resolution 1373 (2001) has set out a road map for eliminating terrorism, and therefore it is important that the CTC strengthen its efforts in the search for those who provide financing and specialized technical support for terrorists. The United Nations has the significant task of monitoring the resolution's implementation through the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

Kazakhstan has always spoken out against terrorism, and it has been actively engaged in developing a system for countering terrorism at the regional and international levels. A number of bilateral and multilateral agreements have been concluded, including the Tashkent Agreement among four Central Asian States on joint action to fight terrorism, political and religious extremism, transnational organized crime and other factors threatening the stability and security of the parties; and the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, signed by member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Kazakhstan contributed to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States Anti-Terrorist Centre, and a similar mechanism is currently being established within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. In addition, Kazakhstan has concluded bilateral cooperation agreements with numerous countries on combating terrorism and international organized crime, and now it is cooperating actively with other States in the prevention, identification and suppression of acts definable as terrorist acts, by exchanging information and by taking steps to combat the financing of

terrorism and the supplying of weapons and ammunition to terrorists.

Kazakhstan is reconsidering the international instruments on terrorism with a view to becoming a party to them. On 2 October this year, Kazakhstan ratified the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Now we are in the process of ratifying the 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. In June this year, the first summit meeting of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) was convened in Almaty. The adoption at the summit meeting of the final documents, of the Almaty Act and of the CICA Declaration on Eliminating Terrorism has had extraordinary significance. The documents unconditionally and unequivocally condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as any support for or acquiescence to it and the failure to directly condemn it. They declare the determination of CICA member States to cooperate on a bilateral and a multilateral basis to combat terrorism, including its possible sources. The participants in the process will unite their efforts so as not to allow terrorism in any form to be organized, assisted or financed from the territory of any State, nor to allow terrorists to be provided safe haven.

In conclusion, I should like to refer to the statement of the Secretary-General before the Security Council meeting held on the first anniversary of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States:

> "The past year has also given us hope that terrorism can be defeated if the international community summons the will to unite in a broad coalition. As the work of this Council has shown, the United Nations remains uniquely positioned to serve as the forum for that coalition, and for the development of those steps that Governments must now take — separately and together — to combat terrorism on a global scale." (*S/PV.4607, p. 2*)

The President (*spoke in French*): The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Turkey. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Cengizer (Turkey): First of all, I should like to congratulate you, Sir, on assuming the presidency of the Security Council for this month. I should also like to thank you for organizing this open meeting. One year has elapsed since the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) in the wake of the tragic events of 11 September, and convening this meeting is a timely initiative that gives Member States an opportunity to make a few comments on the Committee's work thus far. In addition, my delegation thanks Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the CTC, for his briefing to Member States.

While aligning ourselves with the statement made Friday on behalf of the European Union, we should like to highlight certain points.

Terrorism is a threat to the very existence of individuals, of nations and of human civilization as a whole. It is a means of oppression that humiliates the individual and obstructs the development of humanity. No consideration whatsoever can be invoked to justify terrorist acts. Terrorism is simply a violation of human rights.

Turkey has been calling for intensified international cooperation against terrorism. It is our firm belief that the only way to overcome international terrorism is through coordinated action among the members of the international community. In this regard, we have been actively engaged in the work of the organs of the United Nations to combat this scourge at various levels. Here, I would like to underline certain points concerning international cooperation against terrorism.

Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) is an effective instrument, and we lend our full support to its implementation. We congratulate the CTC for the work it has been carrying out since its inception. Turkey has submitted two comprehensive reports to the CTC, as envisaged by the resolution, and looks forward to working closely with the Committee. The reports presented by Turkey to the Counter-Terrorism Committee put forward the basic parameters of Turkish legislation for the prevention of terrorism, as well as the actions taken by Turkey in international forums. As mentioned in our reports, we have been working closely with other States, both in our region and within the international organizations of which Turkey is a part.

Another important aspect of cooperation relates to the 12 international conventions against terrorism adopted so far. We are party to all 12 conventions, and we call upon all States that have not yet done so to

become parties to them. Moreover, we expect States fully to implement the bilateral, regional and multilateral anti-terrorist conventions to which they are parties.

Along the same lines, we look forward to further progress in the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly on discussions on a comprehensive convention against international terrorism and on the International Convention on the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism. In setting up these legal instruments, it is important to ensure that there is no safe haven for terrorists in any country, regardless of their motivation or of the type of crimes they have committed.

I would like to emphasize once again the urgent need to put aside selective attitudes based on political motivations and tolerance for, or the condoning of, certain terrorist movements. We expect all States to pursue a consistent and determined approach in fighting terrorism without any leniency whatsoever.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Turkey for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker on my list is the representative of Ethiopia. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Hussein (Ethiopia): At the outset, my delegation would like to congratulate you, Sir, on Cameroon's assumption of the presidency of the Council for the month of October. We also wish to thank you for organizing this open meeting of the Council and hope that others after you will also continue in this tradition.

Many have referred to the terrible and horrible events of 11 September. Allow me to touch on another aspect related to that date. For us in Ethiopia, that date, prior to September 2001, was always associated with the beginning of the Ethiopian New Year, and hence was normally a joyous day. However, it is no longer celebrated in the same manner as in the past, in deference to the people of the United States and of other countries, including my own, whose nationals were among the victims of the incidents in New York, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Yet it has also reinvigorated our previous fight against terrorism. Before 11 September 2001, my country and Government had for 10 years been fighting terrorists in our own country and within the region.

May I at this juncture commend the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and in particular its Chairman, Ambassador Jeremy Greenstock, for diligently carrying out their mandate. Their work has been exemplary, in our view.

In his statement last Friday, the Chairman of the Committee stated:

> "The CTC is not a tribunal and does not judge States, but it does expect every State to work at its fastest possible speed to implement the far-reaching obligations of resolution 1373 (2001) ... There is still much more work to do before terrorists find that there is no safe haven, because the bar against terrorism has been raised in every country." *(supra)*

We fully agree with him. In this context, I wish to address only one small part of the commitments that we all made because we supported resolution 1373 (2001): the raising of funds in all of our countries — maybe more in some. Nevertheless, this is an area in which all of us have to do something.

Under that resolution, we are expected to take measures against those in our territories who provide or collect funds with the intention of using these funds or of making them available to organizations bent on carrying out terrorist acts in other countries. I think that we should abide, where we have not done so, or continue to abide, by the decision that is implied clearly in that resolution.

My delegation welcomes the initiative by the CTC to deepen its relationship with subregional, regional and international organizations. We welcome it because it is a new initiative. This, in our view, will induce countries involved in such organizations — subregionally, regionally and internationally — to coordinate their own activities against terrorism more effectively.

At the same time, I should like to call on the CTC and on others in a position to do so — in order for this to really be very effective — to give whatever technical assistance may be possible in the combat against terrorism. Here let me take my own subregion — the Inter-Government Authority on Development (IGAD) subregion in north-eastern Africa — as an example: while we are doing something on our own, certainly we

would welcome assistance in this regard. Indeed, we have been receiving bilateral assistance from certain countries, some of which are Council members. But we would like the CTC to coordinate this. We also want the Secretariat to be involved, through them.

Finally, I should like to state that Ethiopia will, as in the past, continue to cooperate with the CTC and others in the fight against terrorism. I am reiterating that position today.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Ethiopia for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker on my list is the representative of Zambia. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Musambachime (Zambia): On behalf of my delegation, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you, Mr. President, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of October. We have no doubt that with your immense experience, the deliberations of the Council are in good hands. In the same breath, we would like to extend our appreciation to Ambassador Stefan Tafrov, Permanent Representative of Bulgaria, for the able manner in which he steered the work of the Council for the month of September.

My delegation also welcomes the very important statement by the Secretary-General made to the Council last Friday. We also welcome the report submitted by Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), for its depth and analytic perspective. We also thank the Vice-Chairmen and the experts for their commitment and dedication. The work of this Committee has been exemplary.

Mr. President, my delegation thanks you for calling this timely meeting to allow Member States to contribute to this very important debate on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. Zambia is committed to international efforts to eliminate terrorism in all its aspects.

As most members of the United Nations are aware, my country paid dearly in life and infrastructure at the hands of the apartheid and Rhodesian regimes for more than two decades, when, for geographical considerations, my country supported the noble aspirations of the Southern African region to self-determination and independence. Therefore, we have the experience and are an example of how a vibrant economy can be undermined by acts of terrorism.

Terrorism is real. It has very grave consequences for life, business and development. The statistics from the aviation industry regarding the impact of the tragic events of 11 September 2001 on international travel are only the best-documented of the consequences of terrorism. Terrorism can undo gains it has taken many years to achieve. Above all, international terrorism can very often create hostilities between and among nations, thus endangering international peace and security.

It is against this background that my country has always condemned acts of terrorism in all their aspects, no matter by whom committed, or where. Zambia has worked through the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the newly launched African Union to promote collective efforts in the fight against terrorism. It is also against this background that my country welcomes the commendable work of the Security Council, which, in response to the tragic events of 11 September 2001, adopted resolutions 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001) on this subject. When the General Assembly expressed its position on the matter, Zambia worked with other Member States in adopting resolution 56/1.

The fight against international terrorism is a global effort that requires the support of all countries. The question of countering international terrorism in all its aspects should be the concern of all countries. It is, therefore, appropriate that the Security Council hold public debates on the subject to enable Member States to share views on the issue with the Council.

My Government believes that multilateral efforts carried out within the framework of the United Nations will be more effective than efforts taken at the national level. The horror of international terrorism threatens all States without exception. Strengthening multilateralism should be the core principle in the ongoing reform of the United Nations to make it more effective and relevant to the changed times.

Zambia stands ready to cooperate with the other countries in the southern African region, the African Union and the United Nations to enhance the efforts against terrorism. Therefore, I wish to reiterate my country's appeal to all countries to ensure that terrorist groups are prevented from gaining access to nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The United

Nations and regional organizations are the institutions that should take the lead in this effort.

Threats to international peace and security posed by international terrorism are real. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is increasing. There is an urgent need for the Security Council to ensure that collective efforts are not based on emotion and other previously conceived notions that only serve to make global efforts even more difficult. It is my Government's deep conviction that increased international efforts towards the effective elimination of international terrorism would secure international peace and security.

As a developing country, Zambia is concerned that the fight against international terrorism will overshadow efforts against poverty and disease, such as HIV/AIDS. We urgently require foreign direct investment, which is so badly needed to make a difference to many millions of people who live on less than one dollar per day.

The fight against international terrorism should also be extended to its breeding ground, poverty. Our efforts must not, I repeat, be confined to military options only. Rather, the efforts of the United Nations should be concentrated on a thorough examination of the phenomenon of terrorism, including its roots, its support bases and the different forms it has taken around the world.

If well executed, the fight against terrorism might unlock the puzzle surrounding the failure to achieve socio-economic development. As many in this room are aware, terrorism and its infrastructure are financed through illegal activities, including arms smuggling, drug production and trafficking. The profits made from these illegal activities are ultimately used to purchase weapons of terror. In other words, for the United Nations to win the war against terrorism, the efforts must not be confined to one country or region, because terrorism is a common enemy of all countries and peoples. Above all, it is the number one enemy to stability, peace and democracy.

From what I have said, it is clear that all countries, religions, beliefs and cultures are vulnerable to terrorism. The fight against terrorism should, therefore, unite, not divide, our resolve. Terrorism must be defined with reference to its acts, and not to its perpetrators. International law should not support the impunity of terrorists, because terrorism is contrary to any legal norms. Terrorists are criminals of the highest category because of the indiscriminate nature of terrorism and its negative impact on society.

As a country that upholds the sacredness of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, Zambia knows very well the difference between a freedom fighter and a terrorist. Liberation movements are legal bodies with clear objectives and programmes of actions that are available to all those who are interested. On the contrary, terrorists have no missions, their activities are illegal and often they claim to represent mysterious forces that exist only in the minds of the perpetrators.

I wish to conclude by underscoring the importance of working together on this question within the framework of the United Nations.

The work of the General Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee through the Sixth Committee Working Group requires the support of all States. Supporting the work of the Ad Hoc Committee will promote the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism. This will further expand the frontiers of our war against international terrorism. It is our firm conviction that the elaboration of such a convention would provide a universal definition of terrorism that would apply in all situations.

It is the hope of my delegation that the Security Council will strengthen and not weaken multilateralism in our fight against terrorism.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Zambia for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker on my list is the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, His Excellency Ambassador Amadou Kébé. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Kébé (African Union) (*spoke in French*): I would like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for October. We are sure that under your leadership significant progress will be made on the important items on the Council's agenda. I would like also to thank you for inviting the African Union to participate in this public debate on the threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

The events of 11 September 2001 reverberated like an earthquake that roused our consciousness from its slumber, shook our certainties and marked a radical break in the way we see the world and envisage the future. The world became suddenly and brutally aware that a hideous monster was there, crouching in the shadows, ready to strike anywhere and anyone, and that it had extended its tentacles through an international network. It became aware also that, given its diabolical plans and its worldwide scope, only an uncompromising, coordinated and global response would be able to overcome it. It is good that the world woke up on 12 September 2001 with a clear understanding that it needed to coordinate its efforts and wage a common struggle to overcome international terrorism.

I welcome that awakening, because the terrorist threat has been going on for decades throughout the world. Countries that were targeted felt that this was some marginal phenomenon, and they felt they could cope alone. In third-world countries, where the phenomenon held sway, and where we did not have the resources that major countries have — I am thinking, in Africa, of Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia — we began to sound the alarm, calling for concerted international action to overcome this international ring that had sworn to bring independent sovereign States to their knees. Nobody wanted to listen, however, to those faraway voices that were predicting the end of a world. The reason was, unfortunately, that most of these terrorist groups had found a foothold in the big capitals of the world, where they were tolerated to a fault.

Of course, terrorist acts that blindly strike whole populations, destroy civilian infrastructure, disrupt national and international transportation and undermine State authority and the fundamental universal values that underlie the very survival of the human civilization are indeed a real threat to international peace and security. If there is one thing on which there has been unanimity since 11 September 2001, it is that.

Moreover, everybody agreed on the need to coordinate all combat actions against this universal threat since 11 September 2001. So what are we debating here? It is that the international community has not been able to find a clear definition for terrorism, to identify it and to expose it for what it is to the world.

For the organization that I represent, most of whose members achieved independence after a long national liberation struggle, it is intolerable that populations struggling for their independence against the occupation of their national territories and against the denial of their human rights should be confused with terrorists. To make the struggle a coherent whole we must, sooner or later — indeed the sooner the better — all agree on a universally accepted definition of what terrorism is.

Africa did not wait until 11 September 2001 to organize the continent against terrorism. I spoke of the unrelenting struggle that Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia have waged against terrorist movements for over a decade. We recall also how Kenya and Tanzania were struck hard by the 1998 attacks against the United States embassies in their territories. It is on that basis that in July 1999, at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit in Algiers, the heads of State or Government of the OAU adopted the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, thereby providing Africa with a unique continent-wide legal instrument. Our resources being very meagre we felt, before others, the need to unite to combat the threat posed by terrorist acts.

In the Dakar Declaration against Terrorism, which was adopted in October 2001 at the OAU Summit, member States rejected terrorism and recognized the devastating impact of terrorism and the obstacles it poses to development and stability in the African continent.

On 11 September 2002, recognizing the meaning of that date and seeking to further consolidate the anti-terrorist struggle in Africa as part of the worldwide movement against terrorism, the African Union organized a high-level intergovernmental meeting in Algiers on terrorism in Africa. The meeting garnered the requisite number of ratifications of the 1999 Convention, which will enter into force in the next few weeks, and adopted a Plan of Action, whose preamble states:

> "The implementation of the Algiers Convention has become urgent, given the determining role of Africa in the international struggle against terrorism and its legal obligations in the context of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)."

The African States have undertaken, under the provisions of the plan of action, to share their experiences acquired in the fight against terrorism, as well as their resources.

I am pleased to report to the Council that Africa is ready to play its part in the overall struggle against terrorism in all its forms. It also awaits the support and assistance of the international community to make effective its legal instruments and the relevant administrative and judicial provisions.

I would like to end this part of my statement by mentioning, and welcoming, the fruitful cooperation between the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Ambassador Greenstock, and the leaders of the African Union. That cooperation culminated in Ambassador Ward's participation in the Algiers meeting.

That is evidence that this kind of partnership between the United Nations and regional or subregional organizations, if cultivated and supported, can help us make significant progress in matters of common concern.

I should also like to take this opportunity to publicly thank the Government of Norway and other donor countries that have provided such important financial assistance, which has enabled us to hold this important meeting.

In conclusion, I wish to offer a final observation. It is our belief that it is illusory to focus our common action solely on the manifestations of terrorism. Defeating terrorism is not simply a matter of pruning the branches; we must, above all, attack the deep roots of evil. In other words, we must make sure that we wage a relentless fight against extreme poverty, injustice, frustration and marginalization, which today afflict almost two thirds of humankind and is fertile ground for the proliferation of terrorist acts and their justification.

Without doubt, 11 September changed our world. Now we must begin to build the foundation of a new world in which cultural values and civilizations, instead of confronting and fighting one another, will accept one another, will talk to one another and will exchange mutually enriching experiences. Are we not, after all, a single and unique race on this single and unique Earth?

If our civilization, which, like any civilization, is perishable, fails to learn the terrible lessons of the twentieth century, with its two world wars and the first use of the atomic bomb, we will no longer be able to put our hope in man.

We are meeting here today because we place our hopes in man and the values he embodies, and to mobilize overall support for them.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the observer of the African Union for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Lebanon. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Diab (Lebanon) (*spoke in Arabic*): Allow me, at the outset, to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Council for this month. We are convinced that the work of the Council will be crowned with success, thanks to your able guidance.

Holding this series of public meetings of the Security Council within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Committee will certainly contribute to strengthening international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and against all threats to international peace and security. It also expresses the earnestness and the transparency with which the Council is addressing this issue.

On behalf of my delegation, I express our appreciation for the efforts made by Ambassador Greenstock, who has successfully led the Counter-Terrorism Committee created pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001). Lebanon believes that the United Nations is the ultimate reference regarding issues of international peace and security and respect for the rules of international law. Therefore, Lebanon underscores the key role played by the United Nations in combating terrorism, which we condemn in all its forms. Lebanon also reaffirms its firm commitment to respect international legitimacy and the need to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

Lebanon reaffirms that it is also prepared to cooperate constructively with the General Assembly in its efforts to develop a comprehensive convention to combat international terrorism, a convention that is in keeping with the rules of international law and the

principles of national sovereignty, particularly the distinction between terrorism and the struggle against foreign occupation, a convention that always seeks to pursue the principles of justice and law.

In that regard, I wish to recall that even before the events of 11 September 2001, Lebanon had to combat terrorism on its own soil. Indeed, the Lebanese army confronted local forces inscribed on the terrorist list, and was able to prevail against them. Since the events of 11 September, Lebanon has been cooperating closely with the United Nations, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the international community to fight the scourge of terrorism.

To date, Lebanon has acceded to 10 of the 12 international conventions pertaining to the fight against terrorism, adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies and organs. Lebanon is ready to accede to the two remaining conventions — the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. I wish to point out here that the protocols and international conventions to which Lebanon has acceded are in force today in Lebanon and take precedence over national legislation. For its part, the Lebanese Parliament authorized the Government in 1999 to ratify the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, whose provisions are also in force today and take precedence over national legislation.

It is difficult for any human society to achieve a climate of security without seeking political, economic and social justice. That is why we believe that purely security-oriented approaches or partial, phased solutions cannot alone succeed in combating and eliminating terrorism. Rather, such approaches must be accompanied by other efforts that take into account political and other requirements for achieving just and comprehensive solutions to present conflicts in various regions of the world, in particular the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Indeed, if we find peaceful, comprehensive and just solutions to those crises, we can ease tension in those regions and eradicate most sources of violence and terrorism. Here, I cite the words of the Secretary-General when he addressed the Council on Friday, 4 October:

(*spoke in English*)

> "[We] must act with equal determination to solve the political disputes and long-standing conflicts which generate support for terrorism.
>
> "... Only then can we truly say that the war on terrorism has been won." (*S/PV.4618, p. 4*)

(*spoke in Arabic*)

Lebanon hopes to continue its cooperation with the Council and with the international community at large in the effort to find just and comprehensive solutions to the scourge of terrorism, which afflicts the entire international community.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Lebanon for his kind words addressed to me.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Nepal. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Sharma (Nepal): Accept, Sir, our warmest congratulations on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of October. I thank you for convening this timely and important debate on an issue of common interest.

Terrorism imposes on nations political instability, economic dislocation and social disharmony, holding back their development and throwing them into the abyss of mayhem and anarchy. Prolonged terrorism frays the very fabric of society. It undermines the rights and dignity of people, frightens them and disrupts their normal life.

The scourge of terrorism is not new. It has long been inflicting unspeakable pain and destruction on many nations and peoples. Nepal, like many other countries, has been living through horrible uncertainty and brutality, in our case caused by the Maoist terrorists as they wage a bloody war against human rights and the freedoms of people, and against the constitutional monarchy, which is the symbol of our national unity.

However, the world woke up to the unprecedented horror of terrorism on 11 September last year, when people from far and wide witnessed passenger jets flying into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, tearing down those monuments of American wealth and power and killing thousands of

people. It was a nightmare for the United States, as well as for the entire world community.

It was testimony that terrorism had gone global in its scope and had become a grave threat to international peace and security. It was evident that the bull had to be taken by the horns, and it was critical for the global community to work in concert to stamp out this menace and remove it from the face of the earth.

It has been a year since the world community stood up and swung into action against the menace. In a rare display of unity and resolve among nations, the General Assembly unequivocally expressed its outrage, and the Security Council adopted resolution 1373 (2001) to tackle the threat that undermines our civilization and which challenges the principles and values the United Nations upholds.

Thanks to the unwavering commitment of nations and to the commendable work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the momentum is alive and well one year on. The Committee has been able to perform its rather dry and demanding work in a remarkably friendly, interactive and constructive manner, fostering a unique sense of partnership with the nations it works with.

Nepal strongly supports the work and approach of the Committee and underlines the need to continue it vigorously in the days to come. We must succeed in our collective quest to defeat terrorism because, if we failed, the consequences could be unimaginably dire.

For instance, last time it was an attack on commercial and office buildings. The next time, terrorists could target nuclear installations, spilling radioactive clouds into the air and into cities and towns. They may use chemical and biological weapons. They may some day even use crude nuclear weapons as well, causing unthinkable devastation to life and property. Those would be real possibilities, not fictional imaginings, if terrorists stole, or rogue States shared, the requisite information and technology to do those things. To avert such prospects and to eradicate terrorism, the global community must continue taking sustained and comprehensive measures to enforce the existing global treaties and laws.

Nepal, as the Council knows, is a party to five global anti-terrorism treaties and has enacted a new law that incorporates the provisions spelled out in those treaties and which addresses our own specific needs in dealing with the Maoist violence. Several other regulatory and administrative steps to give full effect to the law are also under way.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee's work, we believe, will help countries to identify the gaps in their measures and to respond appropriately to bridge them. However, the Committee must ensure that there is more specificity and clarity in its questions so that it can get concrete and factual answers from countries in their responses.

Once gaps and difficulties have been identified, the Committee should be able to assist nations that need its help to evolve and to strengthen their legal and structural frameworks to implement the anti-terrorism instruments more effectively.

On a different plane, there is a clear need for a comprehensive international convention against terrorism to tie up the loose ends and to bring coherence and vitality to our shared anti-terrorism efforts.

Aside from legal measures, concerted endeavours to reduce poverty and to promote growth and sustainable development in developing countries are critical to curb terrorism. The poor must be given hope and opportunity through education, health services and employment so that terrorists cannot sell utopian dreams to exploit the common masses.

As we throw ourselves into the quest of stamping out terrorism, we should not tolerate political expediency that may cloud our judgement and make room for double standards. There is no good terrorism or friendly terrorists. They are all evil and they seldom spare their benefactors and protectors, let alone their sworn enemies.

The President (*spoke in French*): I thank the representative of Nepal for his kind words addressed to me.

I call on Sir Jeremy Greenstock to respond to the questions that have been asked and the comments made.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock: I am very grateful to you, Sir, for calling this general debate on this subject a year on from the creation of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), because I think it has been both informative and, I am glad to say, very supportive of the programme which the CTC has set itself. That

broad support is very necessary to me and to members of the Committee because the best way for mandatory obligations to be fulfilled is through active and voluntary cooperation between Member States.

I have been impressed by the evidence in this debate that the unity of United Nations Member States in condemning and combating terrorism has been fully sustained over this past year. I am very pleased that the CTC's programme has been warmly supported both within the Security Council and by Member States outside it. It is a programme of coordination, of stimulation of activity, of assistance to those who need it and, of course, of assessment of where the gaps are. On that last point — and I think the Permanent Representative of Nepal has just referred to this — we will begin, over this next period, to get more pointed in calling for effective action to fill the gaps that our experts and we identify.

I am glad that, in several interventions, there has been a continuing focus on human rights — on the denial of human rights that terrorism itself represents, as the Permanent Representative of Peru pointed out — and on the need for us to remain aware of human rights obligations. There have also been many references — I am glad to say some proud references from those who have achieved it — to the 12 conventions and to the need for widespread ratification of those conventions by Member States. I wish, however, to say once again how important it is that each Member State, in taking on board the obligations under those conventions, understand that it is also necessary to move on to operational action to give expression to what those conventions call for. Actually taking measures to combat terrorism on the territory of each Member State is a requirement of resolution 1373 (2001). The conventions are a necessary step on this road, but not a sufficient one and I think that the Council is united in both realizing that and in calling for that action.

I am very pleased to hear of continuing activity, not just on the regional but on the subregional level as well. We heard this morning from members of the Georgia Uzbekistan Ukraine Azerbaijan Moldova Group in Eastern Europe; of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in North-East Africa; and of the Southern Africa Development Community in southern Africa. The Economic Community of West African States is also taking measures as a subregion in this area to complement the work which the great regional organizations are doing in the continents. I hope that every Member State within its own region will consider subregional activity with its immediate neighbours, because collective activity among those who depend on each other to keep the defences up against terrorism is very important. Within that, of course, as the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia pointed out, it is vital that assistance be available not just to Member States individually, but also to their regional and subregional organizations.

I would like to remind Member States with respect to the approach of the CTC that we will facilitate such assistance — call for it, identify the need for it and point to the sources of it — but that we will not be the operational purveyors of assistance. Those who need it must be responsible for getting it; those who give it must make contact with those who require it; but the CTC will be the active facilitator, coordinator and supplier of information about such activity.

Lastly, there were several references to the wider picture, which is not for this debate to enlarge upon. But, as the Permanent Observer of the African Union eloquently pointed out, poor development and poverty are a growth medium for support for the kind of activities which terrorists undertake. There is no doubt in my mind that the effective eradication of terrorism would both contribute to and be enhanced by effective sustainable development policies. These are the responsibility of the whole United Nations membership, individually and collectively, but anyone wanting a successful effort against terrorism must be prepared to contribute to them.

I believe that this has been a useful and encouraging debate, and I reiterate my thanks to the Council for its support for the work of the CTC and for the leadership of the Bureau in that work for the six months to come.

The President (*spoke in French*): There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.4619

Security Council

Fifty-seventh year

Provisional

4619th meeting

Tuesday, 8 October 2002, 12.10 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Belinga-Eboutou	(Cameroon)
Members:	Bulgaria	Mr. Raytchev
	China	Mr. Liu Hongyang
	Colombia	Mr. Valdivieso
	France	Mr. Laval
	Guinea	Mr. Zoumanigui
	Ireland	Mr. Corr
	Mauritius	Ms. Réhaut
	Mexico	Mr. Ascencio
	Norway	Mr. Brattskar
	Russian Federation	Mr. Lobach
	Singapore	Mr. How
	Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Mekdad
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ms. Clunes
	United States of America	Mr. Rostow

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

02-62494 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.10 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

The President (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now continue its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the briefing by the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) on the work of the Committee in the year since its establishment, and other reflections by members of the Committee.

"The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 15 April 2002 (S/PRST/2002/10) which recorded its intention to review the structure and activities of the Committee no later than 4 October 2002. The Council confirms the continuation of the current arrangements for the Bureau of the Committee for a further six months. It invites the Counter-Terrorism Committee to pursue its agenda as set out in the work programme for the Committee's fifth 90-day period (S/2002/1075), focusing on ensuring that all States have legislation in place covering all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001), a process in hand for ratifying as soon as possible the 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, and effective executive machinery for preventing and suppressing terrorism financing; exploring ways in which States can be assisted to implement resolution 1373 (2001), in particular in the areas of primary focus; and building a dialogue with international, regional and subregional organizations active in the areas covered by the resolution. The Security Council invites these organizations to continue to find ways of improving their collective action against terrorism and, where appropriate, to work with donor States to establish suitable programmes.

"The Security Council notes with satisfaction that 174 Member States and 5 others have submitted a report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001). It calls on the 17 Member States which have not yet submitted a report to do so urgently.

"The Security Council invites the Counter-Terrorism Committee to report on its activities at regular intervals and expresses its intention to review the structure and activities of the Committee no later than 4 April 2003."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2002/26.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.4620

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 October 2002

Original: English

Official communiqué of the 4620th (closed) meeting of the Security Council

Held in private at Headquarters, New York, on Thursday, 10 October 2002, at 3.30 p.m.

In accordance with rule 55 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the following communiqué was issued through the Secretary-General in place of a verbatim record:

"On 10 October 2002, the Security Council, pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001) annex II, sections A and B, held its 4620th meeting in private with the troop-contributing countries to the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP).

"The Security Council and the troop-contributing countries heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules to procedure by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations."

02-62997 (E) 101002

United Nations S/PV.4621

Security Council

Fifty-seventh year

Provisional

4621st meeting

Friday, 11 October 2002, 10 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Belinga-Eboutou	(Cameroon)
Members:	Bulgaria	Mr. Tafrov
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Colombia	Mr. Valdivieso
	France	Mr. Doutriaux
	Guinea	Mr. Traoré
	Ireland	Mr. Corr
	Mauritius	Mr. Koonjul
	Mexico	Mrs. Arce de Jeannet
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Russian Federation	Mr. Karev
	Singapore	Mr. Mahbubani
	Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Wehbe
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ms. Burnett
	United States of America	Mr. Rostow

Agenda

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Letter dated 26 September 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2002/1106).

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

02-63401 (E)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Letter dated 26 September 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2002/1106)

The President (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2002/1106, which contains the text of a letter dated 26 September 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council regarding the nominations which have been received for permanent judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. In this connection, the members of the Council will note the information contained in the Secretary-General's letter.

Members of the Council also have before them the draft letter which I, as President of the Security Council, would propose to send to the Secretary-General in reply to the aforementioned letter, informing him of the decision by the Council to extend the deadline for nominations of judges of the Tribunal until 15 November 2002.

In the absence of objection, I shall assume that the Security Council agrees that I should send the letter as drafted to the Secretary-General.

It is so decided.

The reply will be issued as a document of the Council under the symbol S/2002/1131.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 10.20 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.4622

Security Council

Fifty-seventh year

Provisional

4622nd meeting

Friday, 11 October 2002, 10.20 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Belinga-Eboutou	(Cameroon)
Members:	Bulgaria	Mr. Tafrov
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Colombia	Mr. Valdivieso
	France	Mr. Doutriaux
	Guinea	Mr. Traoré
	Ireland	Mr. Corr
	Mauritius	Mr. Koonjul
	Mexico	Mrs. Arce de Jeannet
	Norway	Mr. Kolby
	Russian Federation	Mr. Konuzin
	Singapore	Mr. Mahbubani
	Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Wehbe
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ms. Burnett
	United States of America	Mr. Williamson

Agenda

The situation in Croatia

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/2002/1101).

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

02-63412 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Croatia

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) (S/2002/1101)

The President (*spoke in French*): I should like to inform Council members that I have received a letter from the representative of Croatia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda.

In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Simonović (Croatia) took a seat at the Council table.

The President (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item 2 on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), document S/2002/1101. Members of the Council also have before them document S/2002/1133, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, France, Guinea, Ireland, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1437 (2002).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 10.25 a.m.